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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE UNION.

BY FRANK DOANE.

To Love the Union! oh! long may it stand!
The pride of the World, and a terror to Wrong;
The home of the Free! Home, the last hope of Man,
Hung'e darling, and the Ark of Safety.
To save of its founders and heroes will soon
The day of its ill-ey when we are no more;
To crush them, its Fabric, existant with them,
A Sepulchre to fresmen on Time's hillow shore!

By sage, the wisest, the structure was planned,
And great Washington's hand its cornerstone laid;
Rare patriotic valor its columns so grand,
And of heroes' Unblood the cement was made.
The bondage that glisten upon its proud dome
Are the tears of Despair our mothers once shed:
Oh! then, by the dear recollections of home,
The Union let stand for the sake of the dead!

In the fierce shock of battle, 'mid sleet and snow,
The Northman and Southron hand to hand stood,
And each other they love'd, for well did they know
That their pathway behind was red with their blood;
But thinking of home, and their children and wives,
They conquer'd the foemen, but fell in their gore:
Oh! then, by their brave wills, if not by their lives,
The Union let stand!—and disturb it no more!

The Union! the Union!—'tis Washington's child!—
"His only legation," the pet of his care:
Oh! who could be traitor'd, by a phrensy so wild,
As life offspring to rend and doom to Despair?
To the Hero's great soul the Union was dear,
And for it he pray'd with his last feeble breath:
In his grave at Mount Vernon!—let patriots swear
To stand by the Union and Right to the death!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MAUD.

BY PAUL RIVINWOOD.

PART THIRD.

Dum spiro spero. (While I breathe, I hope!)

(*Continued*)

After supper I changed my traveling suit and got myself ready to call on Maud.

"Come, Fred," said I, "won't you join me? You will enjoy it!"

"No—not to night, Horace, this room is so comfortable and the fire *so* jolly and all about me so very quiet, that the prettiest girl in Willow Valley would not tempt me!"

Really he looked the very picture of social ease—he had seated himself in the high back-chair, which he had drawn near to the fire, he had on his dressing gown and slippers and had lighted a pipe—there he sat puffing away, enjoying, as he said, "real solid comfort!"

"Well," said I, "if you will not go, take your ease, Fred, but don't be alarmed if I am late, you know two weeks have passed since Maud and I have met; don't forget to leave a little Christmas punch!"

"No, I'll think of you, and will drink Maud's health and the health of the village Parson, and the Doctor's, as well as all the lads and lasses of this quiet village—and then leave you enough to sleep soundly upon!"

"Ha! ha! ha!—really, Fred, I envy your bachelor whim. If it was not for Maud, I would certainly stay, but I must go—so farewell!"

Again I was wending my way down the old street—beautiful village! the garb of Winter suits well your quiet habits—*virtue, peace, prosperity* I see written on every homestead! A fitting place *this* to spend a Christmas Eve in.

Ada's home is all lighted up—Maud is there, and in a brief moment I shall meet her and hold her soft hand in mine. I rapped at the door—it was opened by a little servant—queer that an unknown face should so disturb me.

"Are Miss Lawrence and Miss Maud Fairal in?"

"They are, sir!"

I entered, and after taking off my overcoat and gloves, the little girl opened the parlor door—as I stepped in, I was surprised to find a strange gentleman sitting familiarly between Maud and Ada, with his hand over Maud's chair. They were in eager conversation and did not see me until I spoke,

"I hope to find you well, ladies?"

At this they all started, the color in Maud's cheeks left for a second, and then deepened into a glow—she was evidently taken by surprise, not expecting me quite so early. Ada broke the uneasy spell,

"Why, Mr. Wayland, how you started me! I did not hear your knock—did you, Maud?"

"No," said Maud.

"But we're glad to see you, Horace," continued Ada—"Mr. Wayland, let me introduce to you *our* friend, Mr. Handly."

"Good evening, sir!" said I, somewhat coolly. He returned the compliment—I then stepped towards Ada and shook hands, saying with all due politeness I could muster, "A merry Christmas Eve, Miss Ada."

"Thank you, Horace," she replied.—"The same to you!"

"But where's Mr. Morgan?"

"I left him at the inn, he was somewhat tired, and thought he would not come out—he begged to be remembered to you both—he will call to-morrow!"

Then turning to Maud, I saw her face was a little pale, but there was a firmness in her look, as if she felt displeased at my preference for Ada, by addressing her first—and perhaps a little mortified at being taken so unawares.

"Maud, I trust you are quite happy here," I said, "at least I think you must be with Ada." I extended my hand which she took—her's was cold and the shake was faint.

There seemed a complete dullness in everything that was done or said. Mr. Handly made himself agreeable to the ladies—Maud answered his questions in a cool manner, yet I thought I saw by her manners she was pleased with his acquaintance. She thanked me for my Christmas gift and the compliment I had paid her. During the long hour there was a want of congeniality. I thought Mr. Handly felt it, for he soon rose to leave, saying, as he left the room,

"Ladies, I shall hope to see you at Ledge Hall to-morrow evening. You may expect my sleigh not far from eight.—Good evening."

"Ada, pray, who is this Mr. Handly of Ledge Hall? He seems to be quite a gentleman!"

"He is, indeed, Horace," she replied. "He's the son of Squire H. who has resided for many years at the Hall—you have seen that fine old mansion, situated on the hill, to your right as you enter the village."

"I remember the house perfectly—what a grand place it is! just the home for a retired life. Don't you think so, Maud?"

"It is a very beautiful place, Horace," said she, "you know I am not an authoress, therefore, my feelings do not carry me into ecstasies."

"Why, Maud," said Ada, "what's the matter? ha! ha! really, you are growing practical! Country life has tamed your *enthusiasm* a little!"

"No," replied Maud, "not in the least—there are times when one does not feel all that *wild admiration* for the beautiful!"

"Indeed!" said I, "I hope, Maud, you're not growing chilly towards the beautiful—for I certainly gave you credit of having a heart alive to all that's grand in nature!"

"I thank you, Horace, for the compliment. Perhaps, I wrong myself by saying what I did—but to tell the truth I do not feel quite well this evening."

"Oh I am sorry!" said Ada.

"I certainly regret to hear you say so. I hope my coming has not made you feel so!"

"Not in the least!" replied Maud.

"You must look out, Horace," said Ada. "Mr. Handly, I am afraid, will be a terrible rival!"

"Ha! ha!—now, that's capital, Ada," I glanced to Maud, as I laughed, her face wore a chilly look—she appeared quite annoyed at what Ada had said.

"He's no rival, Horace, merely a friend—he is not out of college yet."

Again, Ada laughed, saying, "He will soon be through—he's an only son and his fortune will be large—look out, Horace!"

"Oh, I certainly shall, Ada!"

"I suppose you and Mr. Morgan will attend the party with us at Ledge Hall," said Maud.

"You're very kind, Maud, I can't speak for Mr. Morgan, but my own feelings seem to tell me not to go—that is, I have no acquaintance there and if Mr. Handly had particularly desired our company he would have invited us."

"He did n't think, Horace," said Ada. "Do you think he did, Maud?"

"I really can't say—but I know this much, he would feel pleased to see any of our friends."

"Well, I don't care," said Ada, "Horace, if you don't go, I shall feel hurt."

"You are very kind, Ada, but if I don't go, pray do not think I am offended. I certainly am not—I shall be here at dinner to morrow and then we'll see!"

We chatted for sometime, but there seemed to be a dullness—Maud was uneasy and I was quite out of sorts—I felt there was something wrong. I saw in Handly a dangerous rival, though young he was very rich and from a family of high standing—I was alone in the world merely depending on my pen for a living. My proud heart beat fearfully—I cared not for moneyed influence, I worked for a name and for *right!* I felt that evil passion creeping all over me—*Pride!* I could give up any thing, when I felt thus—as I looked upon Maud, I felt my blood roll like the waves of the sea—*jealousy* was too plainly written on my features. I had been *quick* and *warm* in my love for Maud, and I felt cost what it might, she should see that Horace Wayland was not to be ill treated. I did not stop to reason—I considered I was injured. I was too proud to request a private interview with her.

"Ladies," I said, "I feel somewhat tired from my long journey, I think I will bid you good night!"

"Oh, don't go" said Ada, "why you have hardly got warm."

Warm! could she have seen my *hot* blood course my veins and have felt the rapid beating of my pulse she would have been aware that I was *warm*—but she merely saw the assumed smile on my face and the disguised politeness with which I covered my feelings.

"Don't go!" said Maud in a quick voice, "Really, Horace, it's too bad, why, I have not seen you for over two weeks and I have a thousand things to say." While speaking she rose and stood before me kindly placing her hand in mine, it was hot as fire and throbbed fearfully. But my passions were roused, and I said,

"I am tired, Maud. I think I must return, besides, Morgan will be lonely."

"Do stay!" said Ada.

"Yes, do!" joined Maud, as her hand clasped mine more tightly—what a sensation came over me, *jealousy* and *love* seemed to be fighting within me for the mastery—but jealousy was too strong, and I yielded,

"Ladies, you must excuse me, I feel that Fred is lonely. I will see you to-morrow." As I said this, Maud dropped my hand, her face, instantly, became strongly marked with anger.

"Do as you wish, Horace," she said.

"If you feel such an interest in Mr. Morgan, why, go! don't wait on our account," said Maud, in rapid words with her eyes burning with excitement.

"Pray, Maud, don't look so angry, really you seem quite unlike the Maud of two weeks ago. Have I so offended you?"

"O, pshaw! Horace!" said Ada. "Let by gones be by gones. Just throw that jealousy away, for I know you feel so, and you, Maud, cool down a little, and part in the friendly way."

"With all my heart," I said, bowing, "Good night, Maud"—she merely bowed, "Good night, Ada!"

"Good night, Horace," she said, from her heart, "Maud will be brighter to-morrow, she's a little vexed now."

In another moment I was out in the open air, I hastened with all speed for the inn, and on arriving up the stairs, I flew and burst into the room on Fred, in such a manner that he started from his chair and exclaimed,

"Horace! are you mad? What ails you, my dear friend?"

"Fred, it's all up—I'm done for!"

"Why, what's the matter? Can it be Maud and you have had trouble? Come tell me, Horace, you know I am a sincere friend, and whether you be in the right or wrong, still Fred. Morgan will be the same!"

I related all that had happened.

"Fy, fy, man, is that all this fuss is about! Why, Horace, Maud will be all right to-morrow, and will ask your pardon. Come drink a bowl of Christmas punch, it will do you good!"

I did so, and in a few moments I was myself. We were talking over the matter calmly when the door opened, and Harry Willard appeared, a little stouter but not changed in looks at all.

"Wayland, how do you do?" said he almost shaking my hand off.

"Harry, my friend, I am glad to meet you again!" I said, "but who would have thought of seeing you! why, I supposed you were keeping Christmas Eve in good old Alabama. How strange that we should meet on my first visit here since we parted, Harry. But excuse me, let me introduce to you another *dear* friend of mine, Mr. Morgan, this is my old friend Harry Willard—now, indeed, are we a trio of friends!"

More punch was made, and Harry and I related what had happened since we parted. He finished with—

"I heard, a few months ago, your promotion on the News, and I did expect to write, but knowing I should be on so soon, I thought I would wait and take you by surprise. I arrived yesterday at New York and called immediately on you, they told me at the office you had left town to spend the Holidays at Willow Valley. This morning I got an opportunity to ride home, in a private sleigh, thinking you were here already. On my arrival I found you were expected to-night, and I told old Milbrow to keep *shady* as I wished to surprise you. I rather expected, you rogue," and he shook his fat finger and winked his fine blue eye, "you would spend the evening with Maud at Ada's, so I dropped in there and found you had just left. Really they looked—especially Maud—very still, Maud said little, and Ada seemed embarrassed, so I made my call short and came directly here, thinking I should find you."

"Mr. Willard," said Fred, "they had a little breeze there to-night, but I think it will be all right to morrow."

"Oh, I am not astonished at that, for Maud is high-strung, and she won't bear anything—I use to say to Horace, her pride would be her ruin. Now I tell you what it is, Horace, just pay her off. The Handly's give a large party to-morrow evening, it will be very easy to get invites for you both—if you have not already had them—I know a most charming Miss—she is a sweet little thing of sixteen, and so full of life and frolic, that I feel most certain Maud will regret of letting her temper get the best of her. Bell Ashton is the lady's name, I know you will like her, and she won't die if you should flirt a little—oh, no! she's tough respecting love-matters! Now, what do you say to it? will you go? and shall I arrange matters for an introduction? What say you?"

"Accept it, Horace," said Fred. "It will teach Maud a lesson, and besides you'll have the pleasure of a new acquaintance which you may, if you like, hand over to me!"

"I don't like this trifling with a lady whom I care nothing for—yet I feel inclined to agree to your plan. I do not think Maud has done the fair thing, and I certainly do feel I would like to show her that I am not pleased at her conduct. Will you stick by me, Fred?"

"Indeed, I will, Horace. You may be sure of that and help you all I can. Now just take my advice, make Miss Ashton's acquaintance, and you may be sure Maud will then haul in her sails of pride and back once more into the wind of womanly love!"

"Well, Harry, here's my hand—make the arrangements, and I'll do my part!"

"Good for you, friend Horace, spoken like a man! I feel it will make Maud more careful in the future. We enjoyed the evening together finely, the healthy ha! ha! from Harry and the glorious good humor of Fred was enough to make anybody happy. I said in the great pride of my heart, 'all will yet be fair!'"

(*To be continued.*)

Ludicrous Mistake.

Miss Cooper, daughter of the novelist, in a late work entitled "Pages and Pictures," gives an amusing account of the blunder of the translator who first rendered her father's novel, "The Spy," into the French language. Readers of the book will remember that the residence of the Wharton family was called "The Locusts." The translator referred to the dictionary, and found the rendering of the word to be *Les Sauterelles*, "The Grasshoppers." But when he found one of the dragoons represented as tying his horse to one of the locusts on the lawn, it would appear as if he might have been at fault. Nothing daunted, however, but taking it for granted that American grasshoppers must be of gigantic dimensions, he gravely informs his readers that the dragoon secured his charger by fastening the bridle to one of the grasshoppers before the door—apparently standing there for that purpose!

What good would centuries do the man who only knows how to waste his time?

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A CHARGE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

Lady, before the altar,
Drooping those brilliant eyes;
Hair, o'er whose golden tresses
The orange chaplet lies,—
Answer my query truly,
Question thy secret heart,
And tell me if this new-born love
Fills every secret part—
If only his image is there
Whose fair betrothed thou art?

Is there no other preference?
No memory lingering still?
No tender recollection
Placed 'neath the foot o Will?
Stir well thy life's sweet waters,
Probe all thy heart, and feel,
Is there no other hand than his
To take away the seal?
Does all thy yearning turn to him
In woe, or festive weal?

Oh, question thyself, lady:
Has not some other voice
The power to make thy fair cheek glow—
Hast thou no dearer choice?
If one regret creeps o'er thee,
Forbear the marriage vow!
And cast the blossoms in the dust
Which bind thy blushing brow!
Before thou darest with empty heart
A true-souled man endow!

Better to break the thrallment
Ere closer clings the chain,
Ere from its serpent folds but Death
Can set thee free again!
Better to meet the whole world's laugh
And face its open scorn,
Than give away a broken heart,
Upon thy bridal morn!
Futile to hope for wedded sweets
Upon a blasted thorn!

Look well into thy soul's depths,
Look with a searching eye—
And drag up every secret thought
That might enact a lie,
And if thou findest only love
With naught of doubting there,
Nothing to bid thy flattering heart
Look backward, and beware—
Then cling to him, while festive songs
Stir all the crystal air!

BIOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Being Brief Notices of the Principal Actors in American History.

POCAHONTAS.

In our Biographic Gallery of last week, we gave a short sketch of Capt. John Smith, and it will be appropriate to follow that with a brief sketch of his preserver, the celebrated Pocahontas.

This beautiful Indian princess, whose romantic story has filled so many bosoms with wondering emotion, and whose sad and early fate has dimmed so many eyes, was the daughter of Powhatan, or *Wahunsonacock*, the most powerful of all the chiefs in the sunny regions of James River and Chesapeake Bay, and was born about 1594–5. Her name signifies *a run between two hills*. She seems to have been as amiable and intelligent as she was beautiful; and to her love for the English the colony at Jamestown owes its preservation from destruction. We first hear of her on a visit of Smith to Powhatan.—That chief being absent, Pocahontas did the barbarous honors on a grand scale, nearly frightening Smith and his associates out of their wits.

The next year after Smith arrived at Jamestown, he fell into the hands of Powhatan, as has been narrated in the brief notice of "the redoubtable captain," in the Times for last week. After much feasting and parade, it was decided, "in a grand council of more than two hundred grim warriors," that Smith should be put to death. Accordingly two stones were brought into the council chamber, and with great noise and shouting Smith was dragged forth, and his head laid upon one of them, the savages standing by ready with clubs to despatch him. At this moment, Pocahontas, who seems to have conceived a partiality for Smith, although not more than twelve or thirteen years old, threw herself upon his body, and laid her head close to his, entreating her grim and savage sire to spare his victim. Her prayers were effectual, and Smith was restored to his friends.

At another time, while Smith was on a visit to Powhatan, Pocahontas, learning that it was determined to take his life, conveyed him away into a thick wood, and sent his murderers off in an opposite direction from that in which he lay concealed.

Subsequently, when the garrison was weak and the colony reduced by sickness and famine, it was resolved by the savages to destroy the colony. Here, again, Pocahontas became the deliverer of Smith and his band of famished men. Alone, amidst the darkness of a dismal and stormy night, she made her way through the dense forest, and rousing Smith from his insecure slumbers, made known to him the danger that impended over him and his companions. Grateful to his youthful savior, he would have heaped upon her those trinkets in which he knew a young maiden savage delighted; but she resolutely declined them with tears, and betook herself to her dreary return through the wilderness and the storm, happy that she had saved the lives of her friends.

Pocahontas seems to have been most strongly attached to Captain Smith, but whether it was love or reverence which drew her to him it is impossible to say.—From the fact that she was ready so soon to marry another, we are inclined to believe it was the latter. But from the time of Smith's departure for England, in 1609, she was seen no more in Jamestown, until she was forcibly and treacherously abducted, in 1611, and held as a hostage by the English for the space of two years, during which time she was kept a prisoner on board a ship.

It was during this hostageship that Pocahontas formed an attachment with one *John Rolfe*, with whom, by the consent of Sir Thomas Dale and her kingly father, she entered into the holy bonds of matrimony. She lived happily with her husband, expressing no wish to return again to savage life. She embraced the Christian religion, went to England, was presented to court, and was about to embark once more for her native country, when she fell sick and died, at the early age of *twenty-two*, leaving one son, from whom have sprung some of the noblest stock of the Old Dominion.

Her meeting with Smith is described as being truly affecting. Owing to the prejudices of the times, "he objected to being called *father* by the child of a king which she was greatly desirous of doing." At their first interview, after sitting in silence for a long time, she said to him, "*You promised my father that what was yours should be his, and that you and he should be all one. Being a stranger in our country, you called Powhatan* father; *and I, for the same reason, will now call you so. You were not afraid to come into my country and strike fear into every body but me: and are you now afraid to have me call you* father? *I tell you, then, I will call you* father, *and you shall call me* child; *and so I will forever be of your kindred and country.*"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXVIII.

Presumptions—*(continued)*—*Colour of title*:—In the case of Tate's heirs *vs.* Southard, reported in 3 Hawks, 119. Judge Henderson, in delivering the opinion of the court, says, "Colour of title—*in or to lands, tenements* or *hereditaments*—is evidently the production of our own country. I will not, therefore, go abroad for an explanation; the name, I presume, was taken from what is called giving colour, in pleading, which is never used in this State, and not often, I believe, in England. The word is not to be found in the act of 1715; it is first used in our act of 1791. Giving colour in pleading, is giving to your adversary a title which is defective, but not so obviously, that it would be apparent to one not skilled in the law, it must be such as would perplex a layman, it therefore draws the consideration of the question, from the Jury to the Courts, which is the object of the pleading.

"Colour of title may be defined to be a *writing*, upon its face, *professing* to pass title, but which does not do it, either from a want of title in the person making it, or the defective mode of conveyance that is used; and it would seem under the act of 1791, at least, that it must not be plainly and obviously defective, so much so that no man of ordinary capacity could be misled by it."

The act of limitations concerning lands was made with the intention, that when a man settled upon and improved lands, upon the supposition that they were his own, and continued in the occupation for seven years, he should not be subject to be turned out of possession; hence arises the necessity for color of title, for if he has no such color or pretence of title, he cannot suppose the lands are his own, and he settles upon them in his own wrong. [2. Hay. 56 and 69.] A paper purporting to be a will of lands, which has but one subscribing witness, and which has never been proved as a will, is not such a colour of title as will ripen a seven year's possession under it, with a good title, [5. Ire. 711.] A deed made by a Clerk and Master in Equity after he goes out of office upon a sale made by him in office, is colour of title, though not otherwise operative, [4. J. 206.]

The deed of a wife and her husband, to which she has not been privily examined, is a colour of title. [2. Hay. 234.] A devise is colour of title, [1. Murph. 413, (1810.)] A conveyance by A., purporting to be under a power of attorney from B., although A. was not empowered by B. to convey, is colour of title. [2. Murph. 14, (1811.)] Where both parties claim by descent from the same common ancestor, a colour of title, by virtue of such descent, cannot be set up by one against the other, whatever may be the effect of a descent in any other case, [3. Murph. 164, (1819.)] The possession of lands for seven years, under colour of title, bars the entry, although the possessor knew at the time he obtained his colour of title and took possession, that the lands belonged to another person. [3. Murph. 537, (1819.)] A sheriff's deed, which recites the execution, under which the lands in dispute were sold, as having been tested and signed by the deputy clerk, shall enure as colour of title. [3. Murph. 562, (1819.)] An unregistered deed is colour of title. [2 Hawks, 33, (1822.)] An act of the Legislature, though unconstitutional, is good colour of title, [2 Hawks, 233, (1822.)] A fraudulent deed is void, to *all* purposes, as against a creditor, and will no more bar him as colour of title, than as a conveyance. The possession of a fraudulent grantee cannot be set up against the creditor defrauded. If it could, the period employed in establishing the debt, might render it, when established, of no value. Until a sale by the creditor, there is no right or title to the thing fraudulently conveyed; there is no right of entry into, or of action for the thing. Before the right accrues, the statute does not run. [3 Dev. 6, see 13. Dev. 12, and 2. Dev 326.] A sheriff's deed gives, by relation, a colour of title from the sale. Colour of title depends, not on the purpose of taking a deed, but on its apparent by conferring an estate on the possessor of land, [4. Dev. 180, (1833.)] As to definition, see also (1. D. and B. 586.) Where a deed was delivered merely as an escrow, and never absolutely, was not registered, and was finally destroyed by the maker, with the consent of the party to whom it purported to be made, it cannot constitute colour. [11. Ire. 255.] A will cannot be colour of title, so as to give effect to one's possession, who does not take under the will, however doubtful may be the construction, and however strongly he may have believed that he had a title under the will, [8. Ire. 374.]

Miscellaneous.—The claim which a widow has for dower in the lands of which her husband died seized, is not, before assignment, a "right or title" to the land within the meaning of the act of 1715, and is not, therefore, barred by the limitations of that act. [1. D. and B. 43.] Although a tenant for years may be barred by the statute, yet the reversioner will not be affected thereby, until the expiration or extinguishment of the term, [1. D. and B. 313.] In 1793, A. took possession under *colour of title* to land which had been previously granted to another, and died in 1794, leaving a will. In 1795, B., a son, but a devisee of it, took possession *without* colour of title, and continued in the uninterrupted possession, exercising acts of ownership for more than twenty years; *held* that B.'s title was perfected by such possession. Where title is out of the State by grant, a *continued* and *uninterrupted adverse* possession for *twenty* years *without* colour of title, or such possession with colour, for *seven* years, gives title to the holder, [12. Ire. 11.] A grant of land, bounded in terms, by a river or creek, *not navigable*, carries the land to the grantee "usque ad filum aquæ"—*the middle or thread of the stream*—[1. Ire. 535.] In England a river is said to be navigable, where the title flows and reflows. Where that is not the case, they are said not to be navigable. In the latter case, the proprietors of the land on the river, have the right of fishing on their respective sides, to the middle of the stream. This definition of a navigable river seems not to be applicable to rivers in this State. Although, by the acts of 1715 and 1777, the beds of rivers and creeks are not subject to entry, yet where the river or creek is not navigable in the ordinary meaning of the term, the owners of the banks have a several fishery opposite their land to the middle of the stream. [3. Dev. 59.] In navigable streams, the margin of the water is the boundary of a grant, and the land covered by water, to the middle of the stream, is not to be taken into computation in ascertaining the quantity. [2. Dev. 30.] Laps. Where two grants or deeds *lap*, and neither party has the *actual* possession of that part, the law adjudges the possession of that part, in him, who has the better title, but if either be actually in possession of the *lapped* part, the law adjudges him to be in the exclusive possession thereof, [1. Ire. 535.] Where land is lapped by two deeds or grants, the adverse possession, for seven years, by a person not being in possession of the lapped part, can give him no right against the superior title to the part so lapped. One who is in the actual or constructive possession, may recover damages from him who dispossesses him, though not in possession at the time of the action brought, and that *ab initis*. [7. Ire. 175.] If two grants lap and one of the claimants be seated on the lapped part, and the other not, the possession of the whole interference is in the former exclusively; possession of part of lands included in both deeds, being possession of all of it, [3. J. 332.] Where two grants or deeds *lap*, and neither party has the *actual* possession of the *lapped* part, the law adjudges the possession of that part in him, who has the better title; but if either be *actually* in possession of the *lapped* part, the law adjudges him to be in the exclusive possession thereof. [1. Ire. 535, see 4. Dev. 158.] Estopped. Where both parties claim under the same person, neither can be heard to deny that person's title, and neither can take anything by showing an out-standing, paramount title, unless he has procured that title, or can, in some way, connect himself with the true owner. [3. J. 306.] Neither the tenant of land, nor any one claiming under him, can dispute the right of the landlord to recover the premises in ejectment, after the expiration of the lease, upon the ground of a defect of title in the landlord. G.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions, introduced in Congress by Mr. Crittenden, Jan. 3rd, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, as the basis for a settlement of the present political difficulties of the country. They have been discussed repeatedly in the Senate, and frequent reference is made to them by public meetings, letter writers, &c. We give them to our readers for their reference.

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avoid danger.

Whereas, In so great an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard. Therefore,

Resolved, That provisions be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people and submitting to them the following resolutions:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, as to the right of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the dissensions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace.

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States:

First—In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of lat 36d. 30m., slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that latitude slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable river, or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Mrs. Le Vert.

We wish to make a remark about the following item, taken from a Southern exchange:

"The Prince of Wales bestowed the most marked attention upon Mrs. and Miss Le Vert at the Boston Ball, conversing frequently with them during the evening, and personally inviting them to a seat in the royal box, a compliment paid to no other ladies present; so the Southern belle eclipsed the Bostonians even at the 'hub of the universe' itself. Madame was dressed in white, embroidered in gold, with a crown of gold and green on her head.—The daughter wore primrose colored satin, trimmed with point lace, and a coronet of verbena flowers mingled with golden lilies."

No one in the South will, we suppose, fell more chagrined at the appearance of such pitiful little exhibition of toadyism as the foregoing, than will the charming lady to whom they refer. What right had any newspaper editor or reporter to suppose that Mrs. Le Vert, whose position in society is a trophy of her own talents and industry, was complimented by the "marked attention" of a youth whose position is hereditary, and in no degree the result of his own merits? And what right have they to be always parading her before the public as a Frenchwoman? If she were a milliner or a dancing-mistress, it might increase her custom to call her "Madame;" but we abominate such tacit insinuations that a French-woman is more admirable than an American. Mrs. Le Vert gets her French name from her husband, an American gentleman, an excellent physician, and the brother of a worthy Methodist preacher, Rev. E. V. Le Vert, of the Alabama Conference.—*Home Circle.*

The Physician.

Here is a tribute, well deserved, to a profession to which society owes a vast debt:

"No class of men in the regular discharge of duty incur danger more frequently than the honest physician. There is no type of malignant maladies with which he fails to become acquainted, no hospital so crowded with contagion, that he dare not walk freely through its wards. His vocation is among the sick and dying; he is the familiar friend of those who are sinking under infectious disease; and he never shrinks from the horror of observing it under all its aspects. He must do so with equanimity; as he inhales the poisoned atmosphere, he must coolly reflect on the medicine which may mitigate the sufferings that he cannot remedy. Nay, after death has ensued, he must search, with dissecting knife, for its hidden cause, if so by multiplying his own perils he may discover some alleviation for the affliction of others. And why is this? Because the physician is indifferent to death? Because he is steeled and hardened against the fear of it? Because he despises or pretends to despise it? By no means! It is his especial business to value life, to cherish the least of animated existence. And the habit of caring for the lives of his fellowmen is far from leading him to an habitual indifference to his own. The physician shuns every danger but such as the glory of his profession commands him to defy."

Unless our faith purifies our hearts, and works by love; unless our sorrow for sin works in us repentance, or a change of mind; unless our prayers raise in us divine and heavenly affections, that is, unless we so practice the duties of the *religion of the means*, as thereby to acquire the virtues of *the religion of the end*, it will be all as insignificant to our title to heaven as the most indifferent actions in the world.

COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.—The second Wednesday in February is the time fixed by law for counting the electoral vote in Congress, and declaring the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Suppose one third of the States secede before that time, and the House be without a quorum to organise, then what?

Without hope man would be miserable.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

DAISY LEA.

BY INA CLAYTON.

In a little cottage close by the sounding sea,
In her rustic beauty dwelt sweet Daisy Lea,
And her quiet graces won the hearts away
Of the brawny fishermen loitering 'round the bay.
But this child of nature free as light and air,
With her winning manner and her beauty rare,
Never smiled upon them as leaning on their oar
Good they at her sitting within the cottage door.

One day a noble steamer was wrecked upon the sea,
And among the suffering rescued by Daisy Lea,
Was a tall and handsome youth from some foreign shore
Who from various injury his face was stained with gore.

Into Daisy's cottage home this youth was gently borne,
While the loss of kindred friends he did sadly mourn.
But with Daisy's gentle care and mildly beaming eye,
He soon forgot that sorrow's shaft ever wept hurling by.

They were strolling on the shore of the ever restless sea,
When Leander told his love to peerless Daisy Lea,
And of a home he spoke, love and the waters wide
Where he'd take his Daisy when she became his bride.
And Daisy listened, spell-bound, unto the fairy tale
As she stood beside her lover in the moonlight pale.
"I will be thine, Leander, go ask my parents dear,
For without their sanction, misfortune I should fear."

So straightway to the cottage the lovers made their way,
And to the sire and madame, Leander then did say—
"Your own, your darling Daisy has by some unknown art
Won, wholly and completely, the affections of my heart.
And now I ask, oh don't deny, that she may be my own
Since my pulses throb for her, for Daisy Lea alone.
Her home will be with the famous and the great of earth
'Neath Italia's smiling sun the dear land of my birth."

"Must she be taken from us, our own child, Daisy Lea,
Must we be seperated by the dark, rolling sea?
If it must be so, take her, and may she ever find
The one that she has chosen, affectionate and kind."
So saying the parents lowly bowed their heads and wept,
While forebodings of the future through their minds darkly crept.
For Daisy and Leander saw no dark hours in store,
Their cup was full of bliss—and running o'er.

One morning in the spring-time, when flowers were in bloom,
And into the little cottage drifted their sweet perfume,
There stood a newly welded pair in the cot beside the sea,
And they were soon to leave 'was Leander and Daisy Lea,
At length the last farewell was given, and ere noon-time came
They had embarked upon the ship Ariadne by name.
And oh, how frantic were the cries of the parents left behind.
And in the following lines the boatman's plaint will find:

"Sweet Daisy Lea
Nymph of the sea,
No longer sitting in the cottage door,
Weigh the sun were gone
Or that no coming morn
Might now witness our plying oar;
But fare-thee-well
Sweet Daisy Lea,
Our cherished song
Shall be of thee."

Thus happy were Leander and his bride had been at sea
And after all this time they neared the shore of Italy
And gaily did Leander, with a proudly flashing eye,
Point out his luxurious home that he could just descry.
But at this instant came a crash, oh God! a fearful blow!
Another ship neared their own and proved its overthrow—
The crew and all on board were thrust into the sea,
And Leander sank while to his form clung poor Daisy Lea.

Ere long the fatal news was borne over the waters wide
That all was lost; the Ariadne, Leander and his bride.
Then how dark the cottage home beside the maddening sea,
All draped in black in honor of the fated Daisy Lea:
And upon those parents' hearts this grief did sadly prey
Till beyond "the ever and the never" their spirits fled away.
The boatman's song grew sadder, there was naught to make it gay
Since the cottage was deserted and going to decay.

LITERARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LITERATURE AND ART.

BY GEO. W. COTHRAN.

THE ROMANCE OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Elegantly Illustrated. By Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. S. 1 Vol. 12mo. Price $1.25. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This is one of the most unique as well as entertaining volumes extant. In it Mr. Gosse has divested Natural History of its mere accuracy, its technology and its differentiation, and has invested it by the beauty of his style and the thrilling interest of his narrative; with the charms of an Oriental Romance. The result of his labors show that, scientific knowledge, when clothed in the popular livery of Romance, is more interesting than fiction and far more valuable. He has struck the right key; that to render scientific truths acceptible to the masses, they must be clothed in popular language, and written in the style of popular narrative.—When thus written, they combine interest with instruction. In preparing this volume the author has studied natural history from the Poet's stand point, and writes like one who "looks at nature through a glass peculiarly his own; the æsthetic aspect, which deals, not with statistics, but with the emotions of the human mind,—surprise, wonder, terror, revulsion, admiration, love, desire, and so forth,—which are made energetic by the contemplation of the creatures around him."

"In my many years' wanderings through the wide field of natural history," the author beautifully and feelingly remarks, in his preface, "I have always felt towards it something of a poet's heart, though destitute of a poet's genius. As Wordsworth so beautifully says,—

"To me the meanest flower that blooms can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Now, this Book is an attempt to present natural history in this æsthetic fashion.—And illustrative of this idea he has devoted his time to collecting many interesting and noticeable naturalistic scenes, incidents and facts and in arranging them under such heads as "Times and Seasons;" the "Harmonies" and the "Discrepencies" in Nature; the "Vast" and the "Minute;" the "Memorable" and the "Recluse:" the "Wild" and the "Terrible;" the Unknown and the "Great Unknown;" and "Multum e Parvo." The great amount of useful information contained under these different heads renders the book highly valuable; while in an artistic point of view it is a succession of pen-and-ink paintings drawn from natural history. While I desire to commend the whole book to the favorable notice of my readers, I wish to call special attention to the chapter on "The Great Unknown." It is devoted to digesting and analysing the evidence relative to the Sea Serpent; from which it would appear that there is no longer any doubt but what such a submarine monster really exists.

The work is beautifully printed, and, is illustrated with twelve characteristic engravings.

THE PULPIT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; or, the Political Sermons of the Period of 1776. With a Historical Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations. By John Wingate Thornton, A. M. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

A more opportune or acceptible volume than this could have scarcely appeared.—Just at this juncture in the distracted political affairs of our country—when the fair fabric of its Government, the like of which the light of Heaven never witnessed before, is being rent asunder, never, perhaps, to be united in "fraternal union," it were well for us all to pause and read anew the history of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution. And where would we look for authentic history? The Pulpit, in the days of the separation from the parent state, shadowed forth the feelings, wishes, hopes and desires of the American people much more clearly than at any time since then. There was then no Church North and no Church South; but the same sentiments of enlightened christianity and brotherly affection were promulgated from every Pulpit in America. And it is a remarkable fact, and one that will stand out prominently on the never fading page of History, that the dissolution of our Federal Union took its initiatory step in the dissolution of our church-synods, and the establishment of the Church North and the Church South. It is furthermore remarkable that in the Revolutionary days, the Pulpit wielded such a powerful influence in favor of the erection of our governmental fabric, while the Pulpit now is too frequently desecrated by the uttering of discourses and dogmas diametrically opposed to the teachings of the Revolutionary divines, and the best interests of our country. The abolition sermons delivered in the Northern pulpits unquestionably initiated the downfall of our government. It may be that our divines are much wiser than their Revolutionary predecessors; but if we are to judge them by the effects produced upon not only our own country, but mankind in general, I think the good old common sense divines of the "times that tried the souls of men" will be unanimously sustained. They certainly taught practical wisdom and wholesome common-sense.—They desired a separation from Great Britain, and did all that was in their power to establish our present form of government based upon the consent and affection of the people.

A careful perusal of this volume will have a strong tendency to make us all better men. It will teach us forbearance, justice and chistianity. It contains nine characteristic sermons; the first by Dr. Mayhew on "Unlimited Submission and and non-resistance to the Higher Powers—the Mystery of King Charles's Saintship and Martyrdom unriddled," delivered January 30, 1750; the second by Dr. Chauncey, a "Thanksgiving Sermon on the Repeal of the Stamp Act 1766." The third, an Election Sermon, by Mr. Cooke, on "Civil Government is for the good of the People—the character of good Rulers, and the duties of citizens." The fourth, Mr. Gordon's Thanksgiving Sermon, 1774 on "The Christian's duty of Resistance to Tyrants—Prepare for War—Appeal to Heaven." Fifth, Dr. Langdon's Election Sermon, 1775, on "The Right of Self-government is from God." Sixth, Mr. West, on "The True Principles of Government." Seventh, Mr. Payson, on "Popular Government." Eighth, Mr. Howard, on "The necessity of Civil Government to the Happiness of Mankind."—Ninth, Dr. Stiles's Election Sermon, 1783, on "The United States exalted to Glory and Honor."

Comment upon this excellent volume is unnecessary. The foregoing statement of its contents will fully apprize the reader of its value and importance. Suffice it to say that it is a book that should be in every family in the United States.

Messrs. *Gould & Lincoln* have recently published several excellent additions to their choice collection of religious works. Amongst which are *"The Life of Truth;"* being a Narrative of the Lord's dealings with George Muller, written by himself. It is one of the most interesting as well as useful autobiographies to be found in Religious literature. It is condensed from the original work by the mere elision of the lesser important portions as is now republished in one splendid 12mo. volume. Every christian in the land would do well to read it. *"The Signet-Ring* and other Gems" from the Dutch of *De Liefde*, is an excellent little book and is strikingly illustrative of the christian character. It will cheer the despondent and bring consolation to the steadfast. 16mo. price 63c.

"The benefit of Christ's Death," from the Italian of Aonie Paleario created a profound sensation at the time of its publication, and was attempted to be suppressed by the Romish authorities. But it survived the Argus-eyed Papacy and now remains a monument of the 16th century and one of that class of books that always cheers the christian's heart. The history of the book itself is highly interesting; and the book is highly spoken of by the late Baron Macaulay. 16mo. 50c.

The Life of Garabaldi in one handsome 12 mo volume will be immediately issued by Messrs. *Derby & Jackson* of New York. No book of the season will be more acceptible or will meet with a more ready sale than the life of the great Italian hero, who has attracted so much attention by his brilliant exploits in Italy within the last few years. Garabaldi may properly be denominated the Washington of Italy, the great defender of Italian liberty. There are but few more prominent characters than he upon the stage of human action; certainly none around whom clusters more that is highly interesting to Americans. He has achieved such noble deeds and performed such prodigies of valor that the very name of Garabaldi inspires a feeling of respect and enthusiasm. Here is a boldly-written Biography of a bold man; a work that will be eagerly read by every one who takes pride in being acquainted with the lives of the world's heroes and patriots.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Leaves from the way-side—Dreams.

BY CLAIRE.

Dreams—what do they tell us of hope, of happiness, and love? it is vain that we strive to banish them, when they come to us each day that we live, when the troubled spirit is ready to cry out in agony,—'I am weary of life' then it is happiness to think over the past, and its dreams of the wild glad life we lead, with dear ones whose images are forever enshrined in our hearts, and the love given them will last until bourne to a higher home, where dreams may be realized, after the soul is freed from the cumbrous body, which stops its flight here. When beloved ones are seen feebly bending downward in body, with spirits whose strength seem to bear them upward and almost lift them away from us, how truly can we say with 'Dante.'

"O soul, who yet
Pent in the body, tendest towards the sky!
For charity, we pray thee, comfort us;
For thou dost make us, at the favor slain thee,
Marvel, as at a thing that ne'er hath been."

Some of our life-dreams are bright as the golden flashes, left, after the glorious sun has departed, and leaves a calm, holy, influence, which weighs upon our after years, as when the mellow tints of the last dying sunrays fade, and the deepning twilight tells us that it has gone out, never to return, as it had been, the earnest hope of our hearts is, that it may be brighter another day. Thus it is with friends who have left us, who our hearts have gone out towards; and whose thoughts have been with us in all truth and sincerity. We cannot forget—though hills and waters divide us, our spirit's hold communion, and the hope of meeting again as old, cheers us on our way, and bids us dream of love, and joy, in the far unseen, of the veiled future, to which hope lights us on, and if our dreams are never realized here, we know that untold happiness awaits us when we meet—it may be in the home above the blue depths, which so calms us to look upon when thinking of loved ones far away. Life without dreams, would indeed be a calm surface, as of smooth glass, we could see through it too easily, there would not be mystery which the human heart seems prone to seek after. A remembrance of early childhood, is of the clear, bubbling brook and cooling shade beside which little feet glided, after searching over the hills for wildflowers.—There was thick foliage to the trees to which bright eyes were uplifted, in wild glee and delight, to see the birds flutter from limb to limb, until they soared away towards the blue misty ether, and was lost to sight, there was disappointment in losing the birds, but beauties were left around them; and hope of seeing others come caused the little ones to seek other amusements. Night coming, the deepening twilight warned them to seek their homes, tired heads fallen upon couches to seek repose, if not too weary as was dear little Lily, the weary head rested upon her Mother's shoulder, as she listlessly told us; that she was 'tired playing' and that Mamma rested her better than any of us could; "you all can see birds again, when morning comes," she uttered in low tones, "but my head is tired; and I want to sleep. I'll sleep in the morning, when you all play again! can't I Mamma?" "My Lily is tired, and must rest," said the mother, kissing fervently the lips and brow, then taking her into another room for quiet.

The morrow was gloomy—for our little favorite had fallen asleep; and gone to flowers more bright than those we strewed over her grave! Young hearts were saddened, to know that one of our number had gone forever. It was a sad dream then, and will never be forgotten by those who loved her, and heard the sweet spirit murmur that she was 'tired playing!'

She is the dear little one we lost, long ago, for years cannot bring care or anxiety, to our sweet Lily, who was taken from us and carried on 'angel wings' to the 'better land' where she watches us yet, and oftimes gives us purer thoughts than all the world else, and the hope of better things than we have found.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Solomon Snipe Smith, Esq.

AN UNPUBLISHED CHAPTER IN HIS LIFE.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

With a father's advice, and a mother's benediction, Solomon Snipe Smith was thrown upon the stream of life, and, as his early years rolled on, his importance grew with his coat tails, and he gained worldly experience from his elders. But as his beard began to expand, so also did his ideas, other thoughts took possession of his mind, and he paid particular attention to his father's friends, particularly those who had daughters. Soon, the brain of our hero became bewildered, and when one of the young ladies presented him with a "steel purse," he grew quite intoxicated. Tumultuous thoughts came crowding in his "Knowledge-Box,"—he neglected all friends; save the one at 250—paid very great attention to the daughter, and grew careless as regarded his business, his powers of arithmetic became greatly confused, for, while he perfectly understood how two united together made *one*, yet it became a matter of grave determination to consider,—what was the result of two and two. He took an extra hour on Sunday to make his toilet, and thought how happy he and *somebody else* could live on three hundred a year. Yes indeed, and his mind soon came to the conclusion to go through the terrible ordeal of "popping the question."

Solomon was a youth of firmness, and when once resolved the thing was as good as done. He would pop the question that very night—yes, he would.

The night came, and Solomon Snipe Smith, Esq, was on the spot. With a nervous feeling, he took the "lily white" hand of his love in his own, and gave it a slight squeeze, he became thoughtful and silent, and his courage evaporated before the glance of his Alphonso's eyes. The "dear girl," grew uneasy, and asked "if anything ailed him." A desperate "no" was the response, and then he walked backwards and forwards until the time came for his departure. "Now or never" thought Solomon, so screwing his courage up to the sticking point, he made a plunge—passed the Rubicon, and ended the scene. As to Miss Alphonso Susan Alverda Muggins she, poor thing, had been expecting the declaration for the last six months, and wondered why it was deferred, but now, it had come, and she was "awfully shocked!" But as lover's vows have an end (the making of them I mean) at last they kissed, and separated—he, to dream of future bliss—she, to tell the news to her less fortunate neighbor at 152.

With what different feelings the one related, and the other listened, it behooves us not to say, but we do know that at the conclusion, No. 252 threw herself into the arms of 250, and said "God bless you," and still further we may add, that a certain young gentleman who waited on the former, noticed on that particular evening, a sour expression on the face of his "lady love," as she said, "that Solomon Snipe Smith, Esq., was a man of honor, and she wished that all gentlemen with honest intentions would follow his example." On hearing this, the young man became "wolfish," and said something about "folks marrying in haste," &c. No 252 then looked daggers, thought him a fool, and resolved not to have her feelings trifled with any longer—while he made tracks for his garret, and being of a philosophical turn of mind, pondered on the ingratitude of women in general, and his "lady love" in particular. But to return to our hero. The day came at last, and oh, Jupiter, what a flutter it occasioned. What hot tears were shed by mamma, while even the servants followed in her wake. The feelings of the young lady herself, we can not describe, as we never yet have personated "a young lady about to marry," but we believe nevertheless, that they must have been of such a mixed, confused, and chaotic character, that the attempt if made, would be in vain.

Nothing went on smoothly with our hero that morning. He had risen at daybreak, yet there was every possible chance of his being late at last. He attempted to look well, but never looked so bad in his life. He should have been mild and amiable, yet he was most uncommonly irritable. He would have a white cravat, though perfectly unused to one, and do what he would, it would not set right to please him. Reader, we will not follow the couple to church, for to gaze on a man, with three hundred a year, standing up and pledging his vows, demands stronger nerves than we are blessed with. "But then his prospects!" puts in a young maiden.

True—we have them in our eye—seventeen pledges of affection, all in arithmetical proportion—this is no uncommon lot.

"Oh, you old bach," cries some pretty girl.

"Pardon, Miss, when we stumble on *you*, we may become a convert."

Solomon Snipe Smith, Esq. is married—miserable man—the Lord have mercy upon him.

I know but one way of fortifying my soul against gloomy presages and terrors of mind and that is, by securing to myself the freindship and protection of that Being who disposes of events, and governs futurity. He sees at one view the whole thread of my existence, not only that part of it which I have already passed through, but that which runs forward into the depths of eternity. When I lay myself down to sleep, I recommend myself to His care; when I awake, I give myself up to His direction. Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it, because I am sure that he knows them both, and that He will not fail to comfort and support me under them.

There is nothing that so expands the mind, gives such clearness to the ideas, elasticity to the form, and health to the system, as early rising and a walk before breakfast. If your sluggard be not a dolt already, he is in a fair way to become one. Ladies owe their rosy cheeks to getting up before or about daybreak, and gentlemen their health of mind. There are many of both sexes, however, who never see the sun rise, unless it be when returning from a ball.

Time is fleeting, therefore improve it.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....Jan. 27, 1861

C. C. COLE, J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

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To Our Readers.

Our readers all over the country are anxious for the latest news, and to know what is, and what is not reliable. We have the pleasure to announce to them that we have made arrangements by which we can furnish them each week with news earlier than they can receive it from any other source. We receive the news, print the *Times*, and have the papers mailed, and on their way to their respective destinations, nearly a day before the same news reaches here by the regular mails. We hope our readers will appreciate this, and we ask no further pay for our trouble. It is only the fulfilment of our promise to furnish a paper the best we could make it, and with the latest reliable news.

Wilmington Herald.

Notwithstanding the "hard times," of which everybody is now complaining, we see that many of our State journals continue to make improvements, and foremost among the number we notice the Wilmington *Daily Herald*, which comes to us greatly enlarged and much improved in its typographical appearance. Mr. Waddell is an able and fluent writer, and is just the man for the position he now occupies.

Adams Express Co.

Two essentials in business are preëminently met by the Adam's Express Company, and make it a great favorite with everybody, viz: dispatch and safety. Everything entrusted to this company, from a letter to a sack of gold, goes with the quickness of the Mails, often faster, and with absolute safety. We speak advisedly in this assertion, for we have been within less than a week, laid under obligation to this company for dispatches nearly 48 hours in advance of the regular mails. In the present distracted state of affairs, and irregularity in almost everything else, the punctuality, and safety of the Adams Express Company commend it in the highest degree to the attention of the public.

State Conventions.

The Virginia Legislature has passed the bill calling a convention of the people of that State on the 13th of February. Election on the 4th, and at the same time a vote is to be taken whether or not the action of the convention shall be submitted to the people for ratification.

The Legislature of Tennessee has called a convention to meet on the 13th of February. Election to take place on the 9th. If the convention adopts a secession ordinance, the question is to be submitted to the people.

WASHINGTON., Jan 23.--Both the Senate and the House are engaged since Monday, debating compromise measures. The Senate Mr. Crittenden's resolutions; the House the majority report of the committee of thirty-three. No vote

The Revolution.

There is no disguising the fact, a great revolution is rapidly destroying our present government. It is no farce, or unmeaning threat. Ten days ago, events were transpiring, and continued for several days in most rapid succession, making the disruption irreparable and civil war inevitable. First in the chain of acts was the sending of reinforcements to Maj. Anderson, and the firing upon the vessel by the South Carolinians. This act upon the part of the federal government, of sending reinforcements, indicated that the coercive policy had been adopted. The whole South immediately arose in arms. The forts, navy-yards and arsenals in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida were all taken by the State troops, except Fort Pickens in Florida, which, being a strong fortification, required to be stormed and its walls scaled with ladders. For this purpose troops were fast concentrating from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, to the number of several thousand to the aid of Florida; within forty-eight hours more blood would have been shed and the war begun in earnest, but the authorities at Washington receded from the coercive policy and at the earnest solicitation of the Legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia, a truce of peace was agreed upon by the President and the Secession States to permit every thing to remain quiet, until the fourth of March, with the hope that a permanent settlement of the difficulties might be effected by that time.

Wm. R. Hunter.

"The Children's Friend" called at our sanctum a few moments on Tuesday last. He seemed in fine health and spirits and as usual earnestly engaged in behalf of the young. Mr. Hunter has been laboring in this state and Virginia for twelve months and has concluded to continue in the two states for the present year. Since making this arrangement in October last, he has lectured at Williamsburg, Beiglers, Richmond, Manchester, Church Hill, Danville, Petersburg, Hicks Ford, Orange C. H., Staunton, and Lewisburg in Va: Washington, Greenville, Tarboro, Halifax, Clinton, Fayetteville, Milton, Kenansville, Elizabeth, and Smithfield in this State, holding in all eighty-three sabbath school meetings and has lectured four times on Temperance, obtaining one hundred and forty-one signatures to the pledge. When here, he was on his way to fill some appointments, but expects to return this way and talk to the little folks of Greensboro.

He informed us that he had found one county in which there was no sunday school and only one grogshop, so that although the Devil was a little ahead of him in that region, he don't despair of checkmating him yet.

Latest News Items.

There is peace between South Carolina and the Government. Major Anderson has now uninterrupted mail facilities, and is allowed to send to market for fresh provisions and vegetables whenever desired.

Mr. Bigler, dem., from Pennsylvania, has offered a programme for the settlement of the national difficulty, similar in sentiment to the one offered by Mr. Crittenden, and which Mr. Cameron, a rep, from Pennsylvania, pledges himself to vote for; also thinks the rep., as a whole will vote for them. Southern members are also willing to vote for this plan. The chances are in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Holt has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War.

The State Convention of Florida adjourned on 21st to meet again at the call of the President.

The Alabama and Georgia ordinance of secession has been signed. The Louisiana convention is largely committed to secession.

☞ Messrs. Kluge, Hislop and Dromgole, conductors on the North Carolina rail road, will please accept of our kindest thanks for their recent favors; and speaking of the conductors on our road, every one being thoroughly attentive to duty and accommodating to passengers, we must congratulate the road in securing the services of Col. Wm. A. Dunn, of this place, a gentleman, who will be attentive to duty and a favorite with everybody.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24,—The Convention bill passed the third reading in the House to-day. It is quite different to the bill being debated on its third reading in the Senate. It has no restrictions whatever.

Hon. Bedford Brown.

An honest and devoted patriot should, in times like these, meet with a hearty good cheer from every one who wishes good for his country. For when madness runs rampant, it requires an honest and devoted patriot, in the purest meaning of those terms, to meet the difficulties boldly face to face and brook the onward march to ruin. Such we conceive to have been the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown in the North Carolina Legislature.

We were sorry, therefore, to see an insinuation in the debate last week in the senate to the effect that Mr. Brown is influenced by selfish motives—the desire to make a reputation, &c, instead of an honest love for his country. And we were still more pained to see that a man of the ability and the position of Mr. Walker, of Mecklenburg, of the same politics with Mr. Brown, should have made the insinuation.

Mr. Brown's reply was as noble as his past course had been patriotic. "That he would scorn to sacrifice principle for the sake of popularity—that he knew nothing, and thought of nothing at this crisis but the good of his country; that if he could obtain position in no other way than by rising on the ruins of his country, he would infinitely prefer to be unnoticed and unknown; and that he would scorn the highest post in the world if its acceptance should depend on the sacrifice on his part, to the slightest extent, of his principles or his sense of duty."

The Western Democrat of this week, printed in Mr. Walker's county, says of Mr. Brown, but not in any reference to this insinuation of Mr. Walker's—

"Mr. Brown is a gentleman for whom we entertain a high esteem, and whose opinions are entitled to the respect of all. He is an honest man, and though he may differ with others as to the proper course to pursue in regard to national difficulties, he is as true a States Rights man as there is in North Carolina. He is certainly no "submissionist," however much he may have opposed immediate secession. When in the Senate of the United States, he resolutely opposed General Jackson's "Force Bill," and would as resolutely oppose force against the South now as then. He has always been a southern rights man, and though we may not endorse, entirely, all his positions in the late discussion, yet we say that the man does not live whom we would sooner trust than Bedford Brown."

Hon. Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, suggests as "the military chieftain of the South," the Hon. Jeff. Davis of Mississippi. He says:

"As war seems to be inevitably coming between the North and the South, allow me to suggest, through your distinguished journal, the gallant and gifted gentleman, whose name heads this paragraph as a suitable General-in-Chief of the Southern armies. No brighter name could lead us on. The "still, strong man of Briarfield," with all his unequaled prestige as civilian and statesman, is also, I believe, the greatest military genius in America, or, perhaps, in the world. Every living member of the immortal First Rifles, of Mississippi, every man who fought with Col. Davis in the Mexican war, entertains this opinion of him. If a French army of 30, 90 under a superior leader, could defeat and destroy an Austrian army of 120,000 men led by inferior generals, why may not the South, under the lead of such a man as Davis, defeat and destroy any force that the North may bring against us? Were the war to last ten years, the South could, if necessary, all the time keep 200,000 men in the field; and as long as the South is able to do that, all the highest military authorities tell us that the question of victory or defeat will be simply and alone a question of generalship—the best general will win the day. That general is Jefferson Davis.—Mark the prediction."

(We presume the South will never be under the dire necessity of calling upon *Gen.* Jeff. Davis to defend her.)

COAL IN UTAH.—Coal is believed to exist in large quantities in the Great Basin of Utah. On the Weber river, a tributary of Great Salt Lake, from the western slope of the Wahsatch range, coal is now regularly mined, and selling at the pits for $5 per ton; though the price in Salt Lake City is $25, on account of the expense of transportation. Should this coal prove to be of good quality, one great obstacle in the way of a Pacific Railroad will be removed, viz: A scarcity of fuel for locomotives Wood is extremely scarce on the plains this side of the Rocky Mountains, while in the Great Basin there is even less. The discovery of coal near the centre of the projected route, therefore, is exceedingly fortunate.

Hon. John J. Crittenden.

We have been watching for some time the movements of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, and we have arrived at the conclusion that the United States possesses not a purer politician or more devoted and unselfish statesman. At the venerable age of 70 years, his only care or anxiety is the good and perpetuity of his country—and his influence in the national councils is immense.

While other men seemed to be astounded at the rapid march of secession, and the sudden destruction of this great and glorious fabric, Mr. Crittenden, with a patriotic devotion for the Union, and with the wisdom of a trustworthy statesman, introduced into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions, embracing amendments to the Constitution, such as he deemed would be honorable alike to both sections of the Union, and a just compromise of the existing difficulties. These resolutions will be found on the inside pages of this paper. These resolutions are being adopted by all the Southern States, at all desirous of settlement, as a basis, and their disposal in the Senate is anxiously watched.

Of this we refer the reader to the news from Washington; our purpose in this article being more particularly to speak of Mr. Crittenden's course in the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions came up as the regular business on Tuesday, the 15th the special order for 1 o'clock being the Pacific railroad bill. At that hour the Chair stopped the debate upon the resolutions, and announced the special order.—A motion to postpone the special order was lost, and Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were set aside, to consider the Pacific railroad bill. During the debate upon this bill, Mr. Crittenden made some few brief replies to remarks addressed to him by Senators in their speeches, which strike us as peculiarly patriotic, and as expressive of the earnest feelings of every one who desires the safety of the country and the avoidance of the horrors of civil war. The Pacific railroad bill provides for two railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific, at a cost of not less than $100,000,000. Mr. Crittenden said:

"I cannot think, Mr. President, of voting for the Pacific railroad bill while this other measure is undetermined. It has been said of old that men build as if they never expected to die. We seem to be acting as a nation upon that hypothesis; we are proposing to build railroads, providing roads for future generations, when the very existence of our country is in danger. When the Union itself is reeling about like a drunken man, we are making provision for futurity and for posterity. I cannot vote for any such measure at any such time. Build up the Union first; then talk about building up a railroad. Then I will vote for this measure. I want my friends from California to understand that, although I voted to day for the indefinite postponement of this bill, I am not its enemy. I am prepared to vote for it when you make the Union stable enough to afford the faintest promise that the work can be executed, and that we shall have a nation to enjoy the benefits of it. It seemed to me very solemn trifling before this people that the Senate should sit here legislating upon the making of roads for future generations, and for a nation, when that nation is trembling upon a point between life and death. Yet the Senate preferred to act upon a railroad, rather than to act on these measures calculated to give permanence to the Union itself. I ask my friends to consider what sort of intelligence is this to go out to a country that is now trembling with anxiety upon the questions of peace or war, existence or non-existence as a nation, that they should sit here and with quiet indifference to the state of the country take up a railroad bill?

"Sir, it is only a neglect, in my opinion, of the public interests; it is neglect of the public feeling, and almost an insult to public feeling. When revolution, and almost war, is going through one half of the country, spreading with fearful rapidity, this is the course the Senate of the United States takes in its awful dignity, in its awful pride of party predominance and power. It sits here and looks with indifference upon the country, and shows that indifference by attempting to legislate on mere ordinary questions, when the fate of the nation is depending and in peril. Is it intended, gentlemen, [addressing Republican Senators,] to show this spirit of indifference to public anxiety, to public feeling, to the fate of the country, and the fate of the Union? I hope not; and yet nothing could mark more strongly, or seem to mark more strongly, a temper and a disposition of that sort. Sir, I will vote for no railroad bill while the country is in the condition in which it now is. I hardly know what it is that I would vote for concerning the nation, or touching the great national interest, until I know that I have a country and a nation.

* * *

"I do not question the purposes of any of my associates here; but I say the proceedings of this morning will indicate to the country, and it will be so interpreted, as a fatal indifference to the great public interests that now touch its very existence. When the people read that you preferred to act on a railroad bill, which will be utterly useless, utterly vain, if the Union is to be destroyed, rather than upon measures calculated to secure the permanence of that Union, they will consider you as insensible to the one, as I very regardful of the other.

"Now, why will I not vote for this bill in the present state of public affairs? Because the fatal inference which I am compelled to draw from the conduct of Senators here, showing such indifference, as I understand it, as it will be read by the public, upon questions touching its very existence, induces me to believe that this Union is altogether insecure.—Until that is assured to me, what do I want with railroads? What do I want with all the great improvements that would become a mighty empire, when I see my country broken up, and dwindled down into a set of petty republics, it may be? I feel more like hiding my face than engaging in great improvements that, as I say, would become the Republic in its ancient glory, and in its still greater future glories which I have hoped for.

"Sir, I am alive to but one subject here, and that is, the passage of measures that shall perpetuate and secure to me and my children the blessings and the benefits of this Union; and until you have done that, all your other public affairs are to me as trifles. Let us first make our Government secure; rebuild that, and then talk about works of improvement worthy of it. While you leave that tottering and reeling, it is illness, and the evidence of a perfect indifference to go forward in these works of internal improvement as if you were assured of existence. It is like the man on the edge of the grave trifling about his little, petty, worldly affairs. The difference is great between my position and that of my friend from California, who says he will vote for my resolutions, taken up when they may be. I tell him I cannot vote for his. My measures tend to perpetuate the Government; his tend to make an improvement that would be only applicable to us as a great nation, and useless to us even if completed, and perfectly impracticable for us to complete, if we are broken up—a fate which now so imminently menaces us.—That is the difference between us. I cannot vote for his measure until I see my country secured, its existence, its union re-established, or at any rate secured. Then I can vote, and will vote, for this bill: not till then."

We feel confident every true patriot's heart will beat responsive to the above remarks by Mr. Crittenden.

Personal.

Brevet Major L. B. Northrop, 1st Regiment U. S. Dragoons, resigned his commission several days ago. The resignation has been accepted.

Tupper, the "Proverbial Philosophy" man, has arrived in New York.

Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, has in reply to communications sent by him to Lord Lyons and H. B. M. Consul in that city, Gen. Moore, Esq., received from those gentlemen a concurrent and a positive denial of the fabrication published in the New York *Times*, respecting the Prince of Wales' visit to Richmond.

The *Home Journal* asserts that Miriam Coles, a young and beautiful Gothamite, is the veritable author of *Rutledge*. Who next?

Jared J. Whitaker, Esq., was elected Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday last.

Mr. Wm F. Gordon, Jr., has assumed the proprietorship of the Clarksburg (Va) *Register*. Mr. W. P. Cooper having retired.

The office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburg, has been conferred on Professor Aytoun. Thackeray and Ruskin were candidates for this high dignity.

From Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Last night an exceedingly disorderly and unharmonious meeting was held here in reference to the national difficulties. A large proportion of the meeting was opposed to the Crittenden or any other compromise, and finally the meeting broke up in confusion, the lights being extinguished by order of the mayor.

(The Abolitionists are hard run to make a showing.)

LANCASTER, Pa, Jan. 21—Prominent republicans here recommend the appointment of commissioners to the border States with power pledging Pennsylvania's full performance of her constitutional duties and the repeal of all obnoxious laws, in order to counteract the efforts of the seceding States and secure the continuance of the border States in the Union.

If thou be careful of the things of God, He will be careful of thee and thine.

POOR PRINT

Legislative Proceedings.

(FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.)

RALEIGH, Jan. 23d, 1861

Dear Times: The Legislature has been principally engaged, during the last week, in thoroughly ventillating itself upon the convention question, as embodied in various bills with their corresponding substitutes and amendments, and in the discussion of the questions of Union, secession, coercion, &c. I understand some very able speeches have been delivered in both branches of the Legislature upon these questions. A convention bill has passed its second reading in both branches of the Legislature. The Senate passed it yesterday, I think, and the House to day. The convention bills have originated from so many different sources and have undergone so many metamorphoses, that it is a little difficult to keep pace with them.

I believe, however, this bill was introduced by Mr. Clarke of Craven. It provides, if I mistake not, that on the 21st of February, an election of delegates to a State Convention shall be held, and that the people shall at the same time also vote convention or no convention. If a majority of the people vote for a convention, then the delegates thus elected are to assemble in convention on the 11th March, I believe; but if a majority vote no convention, then the election of those delegates is, of course, to be null and void. The bill further provides that the convention shall be an unrestricted one, if called, I think. I believe this is about the girt of the bill which has now passed its second reading. In addition to the regular daily sessions, the Legislature now holds night sessions. To give you even the merest synopsis of the proceedings of each day and night for a week within the compass of one letter would swell it to such a length, that it would fill perhaps some six or eight columns of your paper. In consequence of this new arrangement of holding night sessions, I shall be compelled to change my former plan of giving each day's proceedings, and merely inform you, as concisely as I can, of the most important proceedings of each week.

Yours, truly, * * *

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19 —Col. Hayne sent in his letter to the President to-day. Its tone was much modified from his instructions. South Carolina was informed by leading Southern Senators that if they persisted in taking Fort Sumter, she could not be sustained by a single southern state. It was her duty first to invoke all the appliances of peace for a peaceful negotiation; and when these had failed, and all hope of satisfactory adjustment were exhausted, then a resort to arms might be justifiable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 —The most solemn and impressive scene that has occurred in the Capital during the pending troubles was witnessed to-day in the formal withdrawal of the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Their farewell words drew tears from many Senators.

Mr. Dix communicated to the committee of Ways and Means that twenty millions of dollars over and above what will accrue from revenues and from the late loan will be needed between now and the first of July next.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The talk of the city in political circles is the Virginia plan of adjustment, proposed by the nearly unanimous action of her Legislature. It excites profound interest, and many here before unbelievers and croakers now predict a settlement of the existing difficulties between the sections. Virginia declares solemnly, through her Legislature:

1st.—That a settlement of the differences must be now made, or separation is inevitable.

2nd.—That in the event of mediatory measures failing, her interests and feelings place her with her slaveholding sisters.

3rd.—That in order to render mediation possible there must be no conflict; and ex-President Tyler and Judge John Robertson, of Richmond, are appointed to enjoin respectively the President and the seceding States from all measures likely to precipitate collision.

4th.—She names ex-President Tyler, Hons. W. C Rives, G. W. Summers, James A. Seddon and John W. Brockenborough as a Commission, with instructions to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February, to meet other Commissioners from other States for consultation.

5th.—The Legislature presents the Crittenden propositions, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as the basis of settlement. The amendments are three:—First—the right of transit across free States with slave property. Second—Election of President by districts instead of by general ticket. Third—Disqualifies negroes from voting at elections.

This action of the Old Dominion is looked on as "land ahead"—as the harbinger of peace. Will not the other States respond at once, by appointing their purest and ablest men to meet her commissioners here on the 4th of February? It is all that is now left.

Mr. Douglas' Plan of Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Judge Douglas will offer an amendment to the constitution, consisting of eight sections, under Article 13. These propositions have been laid before a number of Senators, who think favorably of them. They will be offered as a substitute to Mr. Crittenden's, and are as follows:

Section 1. Congress shall make no laws in respect to domestic servitude in any Territory of the United States, and all Territorial governments shall be formed on the model and in the terms of the organic act approved September 9, 1850, called the "Compromise Measures," and the validity of all Territorial enactments shall be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, an appeal or writ of errors, from the Territorial courts; but no new Territory shall be organized until it shall contain twenty thousand white inhabitants, nor shall any new State be admitted into the Union until it shall contain the requisite population for a representative in Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation.

Section 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish or interfere with the relation of persons held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof; nor in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress and situated within the limits of any State or territory under whose laws persons are held to service or labor; nor shall Congress have power to abolish or impair the relation of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia under the laws in force therein, without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, so long as such relation shall exist in either of those States under the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have power to interfere with or prevent the removal of persons held to service or labor from one State or Territory to another.

Section 3. The African slave trade shall be forever suppressed, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as will effectually prevent the immigration or importation into the United States of persons held to service or labor for life, or for a period of years, or of any person intended to be so held, in any State or place within the United States, under any pretence whatever.

Section 4. The second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the State or place from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged were criminal or not in the place where the fugitive was found.

Section 5. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether federal, State, Territorial or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

Section 6. The United States shall have power to acquire districts of country in Africa or South America for the colonization, at the expense of the federal treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may desire to have removed from within their limits, and from the District of Columbia, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Section 7. Whenever any person held to service or labor, as provided in the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, shall escape, and the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it may be to arrest such fugitive, shall be prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when after arrest such fugitive shall be rescued by force, Congress shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide by law for the payment of the full value of such fugitive to the party to whom such service or labor may be due; and in all cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed and to recover the amount paid by them, with interest and damages, and the said county for its indemnity may sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers the amount paid to the United States, together with interest and damages.

Section 8. The first and second clauses of the first section of the second article of the constitution shall read as follows:

The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.—The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall be ineligible to the office of President for the ensuing six years after having performed the duties of President, and shall be elected as follows:—The Legislature of each State, at its first session after any federal census, shall divide said State into as many Congressional districts as it shall be entitled to representatives in Congress, which districts shall be compact in form and nearly equal in population as practicable. In each of said districts one elector of President and Vice President shall be chosen by the people thereof having the qualifications requisite for electors of representatives in Congress, and in addition two electors for the State at large shall be chosen by the members of the Legislature, assembled in joint convention for that purpose, on the day appointed by Congress.

Federal Resolutions.

Introduced in the Senate of North Carolina, by Mr. Morehead, of Guilford.

Resolved, That North-Carolina is devotedly attached to the Constitution and the Union of the United States of America, and deeply deplores the existence of any circumstance or complication of affairs that may tend to weaken that attachment in herself, or in any of her sister States.

Resolved, That the cardinal principle of that Union is the perfect equality of rights of all the States, under the Constitution; and violation of that great fundamental principle should not be submitted to or tolerated by any State of the Union.

Resolved, That North-Carolina cheerfully yields to every State of this Union, not only as a duty but a pleasure, all the rights guaranteed to each State by the Constitution of the United States; and she respectfully requires the rights thus guaranteed to herself, to be dulyrespected; without which, she is determined sternly to exact them, and to protect, maintain and defend them under all circumstances and at all hazards.

Resolved, That there is no principle involved in the Constitution and Union of the United States, which warrants or justifies an irrepressible conflict between the States, and the existence of such a conflict can arise only from a violation of the rights guaranteed to each State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact laws, if such do not already exist, to compel the speedily rendition of fugitives fromjustice orservice: andthat it is the duty of every State of the Union to permit the prompt and effeient execution of those laws within its borders.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be amended in words too plain for misconstruction in the following manner:

(Here are included the Crittenden amendments, as published in another part of this paper.)

Resolved, That when the foregoing amendments have been made to the Constitution of the United States, no amendment or alteration of said amendments shall be made without the unanimous consent of all the States.

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully requested to make the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that the same, when made, be submitted for ratification to the several State Legislatures.

Resolved, That if Congress for any cause, shall fail to propose the amendments aforesaid, then the Legislature of North Carolina most respectfully makes application to Congress to call a convention of all the States to take into consideration the Constitution of the United States, and to make such amendments thereto as such convention may deem necessary and proper.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that the same be laid before their respective houses; and that the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of said resolutions to the Governors of the other States, with a request that the same be laid before their respective Legislatures.

State Items.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Carolina Flag," a newspaper published in Concord, N. C., by J. W. Gorman, Esq. It is neatly printed and makes a very nice appearance.—It will, no doubt, merit a liberal support.

SALISBURY BANNER.—Messrs. Stewart and Sanders have assumed the control of this paper, Mr. Spelman having transferred the establishment to them.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS.—The following gentleman have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, for the two years next ensuing, viz:

N. Collin Hughes, Esq., of Newbern; Junius I. Long, of Halifax county; Wm. J. Houston, of Duplin county; and Chas. J Hammerskold, of Lincoln county.—*Raleigh Standard.*

What is to Become of the Negro?

This is a question of more importance to the philanthropist at the present time than any other. The Southern States now deem it necessary for their safety that all free negroes should leave those States, or select masters to whom they are willing to become slaves, if they prefer to remain.

This is one of the fruits of the abolition movement, and taking it for granted that two-thirds of the free negroes, from 30,000 to 50,000, should decide to take up their abode in the North, what are we to do with them?

Massachusetts must receive the largest share, for here the negro is more petted and admired than in any other State. Here he enjoys more privileges, and here the greatest efforts are made by the abolitionists to reduce themselves to a level with him.

There are many towns in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, where a negro cannot reside except as a pauper, at the expense of the State. The people have no business for a colored man or woman, and starve them out if they attempt to settle in their borders.

Massachusetts must, therefore, take the largest share of the free negroes of the South, and support them. In the present state of business there is not a sufficient amount of labor for those who are now here, and there is already more than the usual amount of suffering among them at this season.

If 20,000 negroes or even 10,000, are crowded into our cities during the coming month—what are we to do with them?

We cannot blame our Southern brethren, under the present excited state of things for providing for their own safety, and if according to the doctrine of the abolitionists, we cannot exist as a country, 'half slave and half free,' we cannot expect that the slave States will consider themselves safe with a population of negroes 'half slave and half free.'

The principal cause of this movement has been the employment of the free negroes, by the abolitionists is running off slaves, and even if no secession or dismemberment of the Union takes place, it is evident that but few if any Southern States will permit free negroes to reside within their limits, and we apprehend that laws by which slaves may now become free, will, of necessity, be abolished. The people of the South are now satisfied that they must take care of themselves. If any means can be adopted by which they can do so with safety, and remain in the Union, their statesmen and we believe a majority of their people will adopt them. If not, a dissolution must take place, and the North will be flooded with negroes of all ages and qualities—those who are enable l to run away, and those whom the South will compel to leave.

The negro population of Boston now exceeds the demand in the ration of three to one, and if we are to have ten thousand more thrown upon us, we hope the Republicans will devise some means to take care of them, without permitting them to become a burden to the State —*Boston Post.*

The National *Intelligencer* reminds those who think that it is necessary for Lincoln to be inaugurated in Washington, that Mr. King took the oath of Office as Vice President of the U. S. *in Cuba*, from the hands of the deputy-Consul of the U. S. The inauguration in Washington and the administration of the oath by the Chief Justice of the U. S. is only a custom, to make it more imposing. A Justice of the Peace is perfectly competent to administer the oath.

Will the Intelligencer inform us if a Justice of the Peace, or any body else, can administer the oath, if there should not be a quorum present in the House on the day the vote is to be counted?

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 19 —The Treasurer's report to the Common Council shows the income of that town by way of taxes for the year 1860, to be $11473.20. The disbursements for same time, $10461.08, leaving a balance on hand of $1011 12. Of the foregoing expenses, the sum of $5805 60, were for working and paving the streets. This speaks in decided terms for the public spirit of Danville.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Wm. Robinson, Esq., has disposed of the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* to Messrs. Lawrence and Blount.—Dr. Lawrence lately edited the *Star of Freedom*, at Wilson, N. C.

MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th inst., Dr. C. A. Alexander, of Cabarrus, to Miss Margaret C. Houston, daughter of the late Amzi Houston, Esq.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 17th inst., Mr James L. V. Orr to Miss Maria A. Montieth.

In Union county, on the 3d inst., Mr. John Secrest to Miss Sarah L., daughter of George Howey.

In Salisbury, on the 15th inst., Mr. John R. Bowie of Louisiana, to Miss Carrie Calloway of Wilkesboro.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., Rev. Wm. A. Wood, of Rowan county, to Miss M. N. Costin.

In Morganton, Rev. James McQueen, of Cumberland county, to Miss Mary G., daughter of W. S. Moore.

In Pittsborough, on the 15th inst., Mr. Edward J Hale, Jr., of Fayetteville, to Miss Maria Rhett Hill.

DIED.

In Cleaveland county, on the 3d inst., Mr. George Whisnant, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., John Cowan, Esq aged 37 years.

In Duplin county, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, Mr. John Highsmith, aged 68 years and 2 months.

In New Hanover county, on the 15th inst., after a protracted illness of lingering disease, Mr. John S. Player, in the 33d year of his age.

In Iredell county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Sarah, wife of John Hoope.

In Iredell county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Margaret Locke, in the 21st year of her age.

In Iredell county, on the 3d inst., Miss M. A. Locke, in the 17th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Cole.

Jan. 21.—Bacon 12@15c. Beef 5@6c. Beeswax 25c. Butter 20c. Coffee 18@20c. Candles, tallow 20@25c—Adamantine 25@32c—Sperm 40@45c. Corn 60c. Meal 60c. Chickens 10@15c. Eggs 10@12c. Flour $5@6. Lard 12½@15c. Hay 40c. Oats 40@50c. Peas, yellow 90c, white $1. Pork $7. Rice 7c. Salt $2 @2½. Sugar, brown 10@12½c, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c. Tallow 12½@15c. Wheat $1@1.10. Fruit—dried apples 3cts. per lb. Peaches, unpealed 5@6c, pealed 9c.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reviewed weekly, by Rowland & Bros., Com. Merchants

Jan. 17.—Flour—Family 7.25, Extra 6.75, Superfine $6.00. Wheat—white 1.20@1.30; red 1.00@1.15.—Spirits Turpentine 35@36. Rosin 1.50. Corn—white and mixed 64@65., yellow 67. Bacon—shoulders 10@10½c. sides 12@13c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Jan. 23.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.60, yellow dip 2.00, hard 100 ℔ lbs. Spirits Turpentine—Country lots 35c. ℔ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 2.75 ℔ bbl.; Tar—1.60 ℔ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Jan. 19—Sales of cotton to-day 8500 bales. Middlings 10¾@11¼c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Jan. 23.—Cotton active 12 cents. Flour—Southern 585@6.10. Wheat—Southern Red 1.34. Corn Mixed 68½@71.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Jan. 22.—Wheat—New crop white 1.46@1.65; red 1.33 Corn—White and yellow 65.

PETERSBURG MARKET

Jan. 22.—Wheat—White 1.60@1.62c. Red 1.40 Cotton—mixed 11¼. Corn—65@66. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup 6¾@7.00; extra 7.50@8.00, family 8.50@9.50.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Jan. 23.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at $1¼@3½; Leaf, 4½@5@8@10; Wheat—Red 1.30@1.35; white 1.53c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, FOR ALL purposes of a Family Physic, are so compounded that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, —headache arising fromdisordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by

DR. J. C AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass

Sold by PORTER & JOHNSTON, Greensboro, N. C.

Dec. 26—tf.

DR. J. BOYER DODS' IMPERIAL WINE Bitters are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have Extracted some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors.

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jun20

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

DO I LOVE THEE?

BY MABEL LANSING.

Do the flowers love the sunlight,
And the birds the fragrant sea?
Do the ever flowing rivers
Wander to the heaving sea?
Does the wind upon the harpstring
Wake a soft, sweet melody;
Strangely sweet, yet always plaintive,
Sadly swelling, full and free?

Do we love the hand that giveth
All the bliss we hope to know?
Does the spirit sometimes utter
Words that it could not forego;
Words that in their mystic meaning
Pour a wild and sudden dart,
Thrilling every nerve within us,
As they speak unto the heart?

"Do I love thee?" What a question!
Look into my eyes and see.
Canst thou not tell by their becoming
That my heart beats but for thee?
I ask not if thou art rich 'mid noble,
It is my life and joy to be
Link'd by one my spirit claimeth,
Yes, I love and worship thee.

AGRICULTURAL.

Why do Animals need Salt?

Prof. Jas. F. Johnston, of Scotland, says: "Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt,) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste."

It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it, than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become "salt hungry" they may take more than is wholesome.

Farming Directions.

The season is auspicious to the commencement of improved practice on the farm. If upon a survey of the past year's operations it is evident that there was too much attempted for the amount of capital invested, now is the time to concentrate effort upon a smaller area. Sell land enough to make your place manageable. Fifty acres well tilled, will bring more profit than double that number half worked. If scarcity of fodder is apprehended, better to reduce the number of animals than to limit their feed below their wants. True economy is rightly using what we possess; let it be the rule in all undertakings.

Barns and Stables—Arrange the old ones, and plan the new ones, if to be built, for convenience in threshing, feeding, manure making, etc., and for the comfort of stock. Keep the barn tidy. Fowls should not be allowed to roost around where they choose. Tools, harness, etc., should be kept in appropriate rooms. Allow no manure to accumulate against the sides or sills of the building.

Breeding Animals—Give them generous fare, but not a surfeit. Keep well sheltered. Their progeny will repay all such care.

Cattle—Keep them in warm stables, with plenty of bedding. Feed regularly, and with variety of food. Roots, oil meal with hay, and an occasional allowance of unthreshed oats cut fine, if you have any or all these, will pay. Use the card or curry-comb frequently. Break steers.—Handle heifers to prepare them for milking.

Fencing—Prepare timber when the weather allows. Make gates, bar-posts, etc., in the workshop in stormy weather.

Grain—Examine occasionally to secure from dampness and vermin. That for Spring seed should be specially cared for.

Horses—Keep in warm stables, and blanket them in very cold weather. Cover them when standing out after a drive. Give an occasional allowance of carrots, if you have them, with hay and grain. Are they well shod and sharpened? On cold days warm their bits before harnessing; it is cruel to skin their mouths with cold iron. Do not give them ice-water to drink. Keep well cleaned, especially their feet and legs. Handle and break colts.

Ice Houses—Fill as soon as practicable. The first really good ice *may* be the last.

Implements—Put all in thorough repair. Keep from unnecessary exposure to storms. Oil running gear of threshers, fanning mills, etc.

Lumber—Improve the snow in drawing logs to mill. Cut them in the forest, if it was not done in the Fall, which would have been preferable.

Manure—Prosperous farming commences in securing an abundant supply. Arrange troughs and reservoirs to collect liquids from the stables, and absorb them with muck or straw. Use all sink slops, poultry droppings, chip dirt, dead animals, and other decaying matter, in the compost heap. These combined with stable manure and muck, will in many cases double the amount heretofore made.

Poultry—Give cooked food, and raw meat chopped fine, with cabbages or other vegetables. Keep them in warm quarters, with plenty of light. Supply water, gravel, lime, and ashes, or chip dust.

Roads—Remove obstructing drifts, and keep water courses and bridges in order.

The Farmer, the True Aristocrat.

N. P. Willis, of the Home Journal says: "The star of the farmer is on the rise. To be a distinguished man now-a-days, there is no safer or more substantial way than to be an eminent agriculturist," 'successful horticulturist,' or the like—a Longworth, a Wilder, a Grant, a Johnson. There is no way for a man to be 'looked up to,' for the next half century, like being an enterprising and successful farmer, and there is certainly no way to pass life so pleasantly, and no vocation which is so sure to keep him company till he dies."

Which was "Sold."—Jones was riding up in Westchester county, N. Y., and saw a board nailed up on a post in the yard of a farm house, with the sign painted on it, "This farm for sail." Always ready for a little pleasantry, and seeing a woman in checked sun bonnet picking up an apronful of chips at the wood pile in front of the house, he stopped, and asked her, very politely, when the farm was to *sail?* She went on with her work, but replied to his question instanter: "Just as soon as the man comes along that can *raise the wind.*" Jones drove on.

OUR HOMES.

Care of the Health.

Have the feet well protected; then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abide the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made upon these organs through the skin that the shiver comes: it is nature's quake—the alarm-bell at the onset of danger. A woman may never shiver from the effects of cold upon her limbs, or hands, or head; but let the cold strike through her clothing on her chest, and off go her teeth into a clatter, and the whole organization is in a commotion. One sudden and severe impression upon the chest has slain its tens of thousands. Therefore, after the feet are well looked after, never forget the chest. These points attended to, the natural construction of the dress will supply the rest. Now let her visit her neighbors, go shopping, call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it, and for the fun of it.

Keep away from a stove or register.—Air that is dry or burnt, more or less charged with gases evolved by the fuel, is poison. Go up stairs and make the beds with mittens on. Fly around the house like mad, and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit bent up in a single room with double windows. Fruit will not retain its form or flavor in air-tight cans, neither will women. They need air. If the shiver comes on during these operations, go directly and put something more about your breast.

Again, do not live in dark rooms. Light fades the carpet, but it feeds flowers. No living animal or vegetable can enjoy health in darkness. Light is as necessary as air, and a brown tan is preferable, even as a matter of beauty, to sickly paleness of complexion.

This much in regard to the physical means for preservation. There are moral means important. Every woman should be married to an excellent man. Marriage, it is true, brings care and wear; but it is the ring that is worn that keeps bright, and the watch that lies still, unwound, that gets out of order. The sympathies involved in the family relation, the new energies developed by new responsibilities, the new compensation for all outlays of strength bring about a delightful play upon the heart and the intellect, which, in their reaction upon the body, produce an effect that is nothing less than preservation.

Value of Fruits.

A Contemporary, after speaking of the money value of superior fruits, adds some pertinent remarks touching the luxury and economy they promote:

1st. *Fruit furnishes an amount of good living not otherwise attainable*—Those who have not been able to realize this fact from actual experience, will be astonished to know what a vast amount of good and even luxuriant food the orchard and fruit-garden can be made to yield, with the proper care and management. It will not be too much to say, that a good selection of fruits in the market, worth any given sum, can be made the source of more real comfort and substantial enjoyment than twice the market value of any other kinds of food. This is owing mainly to the various modes of cookery, and the great variety of ways in which they can be served up.

2d. *There is economy in the use of fruit.* On this point we can do no better than to copy entire the following paragraphs, which we find in a horticultural journal without credit:

"Every man of family, who keeps a good supply of stewing and baking apples of his own raising, saves a great many hard-earned dollars yearly, otherwise to be paid to the miller or butcher. Or, if he raises his own grain and meat, an equal amount is thus reserved for market. Then what a valuable addition to the comfort, variety, and luxury of the table! By the first of the summer, the thick tresses of strawberries begin to redden in the sun; and half a dozen quarts of this melting crimson fruit may be had each day for the table, from as many half-rod beds. Cherries, currants, and raspberries continue through the first half of summer, followed by early juicy apples, rich bloom dusted plums, golden-hued apricots, and buttery and melting pears.

"Now, we do not say, as some mistakingly remark, that this fine and delicious supply costs nothing after the trees are planted; for good fruit cannot be expected unless the ground is well cultivated and manured. But it does not cost half as much to cultivate an acre of fruit as an acre of potatoes or corn; while the amount obtained is greater than either, and all ready for the table, without going through the process which the grain-crop requires, of threshing and winnowing, and kneading and baking.

"By planting rich, highly flavored apples for stewing and for pies, instead of poor ones each family may save from fifty to two hundred pounds of sugar annually, in sweetening and in pies. A friend of ours finds it cheaper to buy good fall pippins for fifty cents a bushel, than poor sorts, sold as 'cooking apples,' for fifteen cents a bushel. He uses the Talman Sweetening largely for baking and for puddings, and thinks that an Indian apple-pudding, made by this natural sweetening, the cheapest and the best pudding in the world. He saves from seventy-five to one hundred dollars annually in the cost of his table by this fruit."

Take Care of the Umbrellas.

There is, perhaps, no article more abused or less deserving it than the umbrella. By a bad custom it has been voted out of protection as property, every man being at liberty to help himself wherever he can find one—provided, of course, he be not above meanness. It bears the brunt of the storm, and is shrivelled by the scorching sun; is counted a nuisance in the house while wet, and from neglect speedily falls a victim to hard usage. Hear a word in its behalf. After use in a storm, place it with the *handle downward*, in a stand with a tub or dish attached to catch the drip. If you have no such stand, nail together a shallow box of planed boards, with four uprights at the corners, and a few wires at proper distances passing around the uprights to form the frame. It will save many a puddle in the house, and many a storm from the neat housekeeper. If set with the handle upward, the water gathers around the joints at the top, rusts the wires, and this speedily rots the cloth. As soon as all the water has ceased to drip, the umbrella should be opened out, and set in an unoccupied room to dry. The observance of these precautions will prolong its usefulness at least one half.

We are not to inquire into any hidden records; forgiveness of sins is not a secret sentence, a word, or a record; but it is a state of change, and effected upon us; and upon ourselves we are to look for it, and understand it. We are only to be curious of our duty, and confident of the article of the remission of sins; and the conclusion of these premises will be, that we shall be full of hopes of a prosperous resurrection.

ALL WAS DONE THAT COULD BE DONE. When the friends are commenting upon a recent death, it is very common for them to make the remark that "every thing in the world was done, but his time had come; no human power could save." And if the course of the practitioner was full of energy, they will earnestly assure you that "*nothing* was left undone." This is well exemplified in an anecdote which one of our ex-presidents was fond of relating.

Travelling from Virginia towards the north, he rested for the night at a tavern on the road; soon after his arrival at which, the hostess came in from a neighboring house with the females of her family, all exhibiting marks of deep distress. He was informed that they had been witnessing the parting scene of a young friend, who had died of some acute affection. "But, thank God," observed the contented matron, "every thing was done for him that was possible, for *he was bled seven and twenty times.*"

Musty Barrels can be cleansed and rendered sweet by putting in them a pint of unslacked lime, adding one or two gallons of water, and shaking thoroughly. After standing three or four hours, rinse them with cold water.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, PLUMS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Candied Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selection being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

N. B. Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and prices, will defy competition.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.—Interesting Work.—Just published a Correct Directory of the Legislature of North Carolina, giving the name, birth-place, age, residence, occupation, politics, and standing in life of each member of the Legislature. It has also an index of a view of the entire chamber and House of Commons, designating the seat occupied by each member. It is also accompanied with two large tables: one showing the popular vote for President, of all the States from 1824 up to 1860, and the other showing the vote of North Carolina, by counties, from 1840 to 1860. It also contains the names, ages, birth-places, &c., of the Clerks and Door-keepers; and a list of all the State officers, public works, &c. The whole is published in a volume of fifty pages, and will be sent to any portion of the State post-paid on receipt of fifty cents. Address

JOHN M. NICHOLS, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

HESPER: and other POEMS.—By TREO. H. HILL. The undersigned has now in press, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have "gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished, and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume, a neat 12mo, will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

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Raleigh, Jan. 1 1861. N. C. Book Store.

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LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store

may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same as my books must be closed. B. L. COLE.

Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. C.

Jan. 19—tf.

1860.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter GOODS. *DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.*, are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES HARDWARE, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very first class Commission, Importing, Manufacturing Houses in the North, they are thus enabled to *defy competition* in any Goods in their line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be undersold. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF.
East Market Street, Greensboro.

A NEW BOOK. DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE. A collection of Tales, Sketches and Poems. By Willie Ware. Published by James Challen & Son, Philadelphia; Sheldon & Co. New York; Brown & Taggard, Boston.

From the Ind pende t Press.

To all who have read his elegant productions of prose and poetry, it is enough to warrant its success to know that it comes from the pen of Willie Ware.

From the New York Dispatch.

DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE.—Under the above title, one of our most favored contributors is about to publish a volume that cannot fail to be agreeable, to not only our readers, who are familiar with the semi-piquant, semi-philosophical style of working out his ideas, but the reading public at large. Willie Ware is a young but powerful and dashing writer—one who is destined to make his mark on the literature of the age, and should, therefore, in his early efforts, (which, by the way, are far from being crude, in either thought or word,) be encouraged.

From the Valley Star.

GET IT.—Willie Ware announces in our advertising columns that his new book will shortly appear. We hope many of our readers will secure this work, as it will be a valuable addition to every library. Send your name to the publisher at once, and when the book is published send the money and get it.

From the Henderson (Ky) Mail.

We can assure our readers that the forthcoming volume will be one of no ordinary degree of merit—that it will be "a feast of good things" for the intellectual appetite. Its very name is highly poetical.

☞ Single copies sent to any address, free of postage, on the receipt of $1.00. Address WILLIE WARE,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wholesale Orders to JAMES CHALLEN & SON,
Jan. 5, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEX'R GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, VA.
aug. 25—cmp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN, & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia. Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also—of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.
aug. 25—6m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 106 Main street, *RICHMOND*, VA., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTHS, have received per ship "Susan Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention.
Sept. 1—1y.

DIME HOTEL, and RESTAURANT, Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. ☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Sept. 1.—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

GEORGE L. BIBGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 101 Main street, one door below Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co.) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books, in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders.
Sept. 1—6m.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at their Ware-Rooms, No. 25 Main street, *RICHMOND, Va.*, all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock.
Sept. 8—cmp.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Wellsiger,) manufacturers of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs. No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va.
mch31-1y

THOS. W. SMITH.....HEN'Y B. RHODES.....G. W. WILSON.....W. S. HUNT.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Anchor Bolting Cloth, &c., No. 22 Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*
aug. 25—6m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of the celebrated "Rock Island N. C. Woolen Companies," Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market.
Sept. 1.—4m.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a lever Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 200 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 24-1y] JAMES E. WOLFF

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. YOUNG, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front.
aug. 25—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY. The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of

Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods,
Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches,
Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs,
Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches,
Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards,
Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys,
Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large variety of Nouons, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. BUTTS, Jr.
(Successor to S. H. MAGES.)
mrch24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.
July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

"Swear not at All"

"Swear not at all." My ear is pained,
To hear Jehovah's name profaned.
"Swear not at all," for so said Christ,
Whose words were ever gems unpriced.
This law the child of God proclaims—
"Above all things, swear not," said James,
"Above all things, swear not," said James,
That message was of priceless worth—
"God's throne is heaven—his footstool earth,"
Swear not by these—before that throne
Our words, our very thoughts are known.
Swear not by thine own hand or head—
Not by the living or the dead;
Nor yet thy life, nor soul nor health,
Nor yet the glittering phantom—wealth.
Nor swear by earth; as we explore,
God's footprints tell on every shore.
Nor by the stars nor orb of day,
Nor gems that pave the milky way.
Nor yet more distant realms above,
Made vocal by Jehovah's love.
Nor by the Saints nor Seraphim;
These are of God, and LOW TO HIM.
Not by the balmy breath of spring,
Nor feathered songsters on the wing,
Not by the monsters of the deep,
Nor raging storms that o'er us sweep,
Nor by the lightning's flash on high,
Nor by the thunder roaring by,
Not by angelic harp nor lyre;
And never on the Atlantic wire,
Nor by the King, nor Queen, or both,
Nor yet by any other oath,

"SWEAR NOT AT ALL."

This was the original ending of the Poem. The following lines were added in compliment to the Bunyan Tableaux:

Swear not by the Pilgrim—whose progress we show,
Nor "Bunyan," nor "Greenwood"—whom all the world know,
Nor Christian, nor Hopeful,—nay think of their load
And that wicket gate—where they enter the road.
Swear not by Evangelist—"Valiant for Truth."
Nor Great Heart the guide—of those women and youth.
Swear not by Apollyon,—nor his fiery shield,
That Christian so gloriously drove from the field.
Swear not by the Lions—nor Giant Despair,
Nor swear by the City of Vanity Fair.
Nor that Doubting Castle,—it is not for thee,
Like Hopeful and Christian, we too have the key.
As Christian "Interpreter" Greenwood shall stand,
Nor the green fields of Beulah and Immanuel's Land;
Whose "Mountains" shall grace his "delectable" theme
The thousand to cheer, "so I saw in my dream."

LORENZO D. GROSVENOR.

A Letter from Home.

"Mother, why do you read the Bible so much?" said little Mary; "haven't you ever read it all through?"

"Yes, my dear, a great many times," said her mother.

"Well, then, you must know all there is in it by this time; and yet you read it every day."

"Do you remember last summer, Mary, when you were away at Miss Brooke's school?"

"Yes, Mother."

"You told me that when you got a letter from home, you used to read it over and over, till it was almost worn out."

"And so I did, Mother."

"Well, what made you read that letter so often? You knew all that there was in it."

"Because it seemed a pleasure, and made me think about home, and you and father."

"So, my dear, I read over some parts of the Bible that I have read hundreds of times before, for the same, that it reminds me of my home, of my Heavenly Father, and my Saviour, and of what he wishes me to do; and therefore I love to read it."

"Is heaven my home, too, Mother?" said little Mary. "Shall you take me with you when you go?"

"I cannot tell you, my dear; I cannot give you leave to go to heaven, but I know who can."

"Ah! you mean Jesus Christ, Mother."

"Yes, my dear, you must ask him; and you must read and learn to understand this Book, which is like a letter from Him to us, and tells us all about himself and heaven. When you can, I hope you will love to read the Bible as much as I do."

Did it Well.

A rich man went to Washington, where he met with a member of Congress whom he had known when a lad in a very different condition of life.

"Why, Sir," said he, "are you a member of Congress? I remember when you used to black my boots for me."

"Well, Sir, did I not do it well?" was the prompt and appropriate reply.

Now, boys, let me tell you something. The great secret of success in this life is doing will whatever one has to do. And that thing is not in all respects well done which is not done at the right time.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and "never put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day." Do what you have to do promptly, and you will not fail. True and lasting success is not the result of chance or luck, but of God's blessing on well directed effort. If you would prosper, you must strive for it. Nor is there any honest occupation, however humble, that is not honorable, if well followed. None need be ashamed to own the humblest birth or lowliest labor, if they can say the labor was well done.—*Biblical Record.*

We may owe it to our enemies to forgive; we owe it to ourselves not to forget.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE, given gratis, by the Acting Physician, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. BEALTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying, I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

DRUGS, &c.—PORTER & GORRELL are now receiving the largest stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., ever offered in this market. One of the firm has just returned from the Northern markets, where he has been for several weeks, selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the business. We specially invite the attention of physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with such an excellent quality of Drugs and on such liberal terms as to give entire satisfaction. 2m

HENRICO PILE LOTION — The only known cure remedy for the piles. For sale at the Drug Store. may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

SEVEN YEARS!—The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every portion of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which they will receive—

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches entitled, "*Roll Up! Most magnificent!*"

2nd. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal.*"

3rd. Four admissions, during the season, to "*The Gallery of Paintings*," 548 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five hundred beautiful Works of Art*, comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Roll-Up Mustering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will be closed and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas and all Foreign Countries, must be $3.50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postages, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cts. per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 548 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by COLE & ALBRIGHT, Agents for Greensboro and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

ROCK ISLAND JEANS, A LARGE Assortment for SALE at
Sept. 8. DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO'S.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MADison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. Sneed, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 24tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	50 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 16th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON,
may2-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, North Carolina.

S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, }
Miss M. J. TUCKER, } *Assistants.*
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }

The Spring session, 1861, will begin 8th, 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition for boiling Latin, French, and Singing, $10 00, $12 50, $15 00; Piano or Guitar, $2 00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 30th.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton, &c. For terms, address the Principals. Sept. 1—3m.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS —MALE AND FEMALE—*For 9th County, N. C.* REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

The next session will open the 14th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from $14 to $35. The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. nov 15-3

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, JAMESTOWN, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The 4th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, is located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session; Music on Piano or Guitar $20; Grecian Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Wax Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax-fruit, each $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information address the Principal,
dec 1-3m J. S. RAY, *Sec.*

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. *LITERARY SCHOOL.*

This school comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace nine and extensive collections.

EXTRA STUDIES.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches	$15 00
" " College Classes	20 00
" " Drawing (materials included)	12 00
" " Painting in Water Colors	15 00
" " Oil Painting (materials included)	20 00
" " Wax Work, (materials included)	10 00
" " Embroidery, (materials included)	10 00
" " Music, (instrument furnished)	24 00
" " Board, (washing included)	50 00

REMARKS.

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Peripatetic pedlers are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their letters as to
MILLS & CO.,
Oxford, N. C.
Oct 31, 3m.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close Thursday 20th December, 1860, and the next session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly furnished since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English $15 00; Higher English, $15 00; Modern Languages, each, $7 50; Ancient Languages, each, $7 50; Music, $25 00; Painting in oil, $20 00; Painting in water colors, $10 00; Gitarion and Antique each, $12 00; Drawing and Embroidery, each $10; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $30 00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, Rev. W. B. McELRAY, A. M., Pres.
Patrick Springs, Va
aug 4-1y

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October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Letter from China.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. Times:—We have had seventeen days, almost constant rain, and still it continues, without any indications of fair weather. To one who has never walked through the narrow, unpaved streets of a Chinese town, in a flat country, it is impossible to give a proper idea of the mud and water through which we have to wade when we go out, such is the condition of our walk ways, we do not pass them unless urged to by necessity.

Though the walk was long for such a time, and the rain was falling, not very fast however, I went to the post office as soon as I heard that the mail was in, and found, to my great gratification, a package, containing nine numbers of the Times, directed to me. I could but wonder, why these numbers could not have been distributed regularly every two weeks to previous mails, instead of being deprived so long of any! And why cannot papers from North Carolina reach China, as soon as papers from other states? and as soon as letters? We have later news—news from North Carolina, than you send—Nevertheless we give the Times a most hearty welcome to our little, cozy abode. And I could not yield to sleep's solicitations till I glanced carefully over each number. I found the silent tear standing in my eye, while passing through, *almost actually*, the commencement exercises of our alma-mater and the College in your town. I could readily imagine the presence of so many pleasantly smiling and familiar faces, hear their cheerful voices, see the gestures and flashing eyes of preacher and speakers—especially of one.

The report, in my last, that the English and French had fought their way to, and entered Pekin, sacked and fired it, proved to be incorrect. But the last Northern mail brought us the intelligence that they now have possession of one gate of the city and the Emperor's Summer Palace. Before giving a further account of these events, I will present a short description of the Summer Palace, taken principally from Dr. Williams' "Middle Kingdom."

The park of Yuen-min-yuen (i.e. Round and splendid gardens,) so celebrated in the history of foreign embassies to Pekin, lies about eight miles north west of the city, and is estimated to contain twelve square miles. The country in this direction rises into gentle hills, and advantage has been taken of the natural surface in the arrangement of the different parts of the ground, so that the whole presents every variety of hill and dale, woodlands and lawns, interspersed with canals, pools, rivulets and lakes, the banks of which have been thrown up or diversified in imitation of the free hand of nature. Some parts are tilled, groves and tangled thickets occur here and there, and places are purposely left wild in order to contrast the better with the highly cultivated precincts of a palace, or to form a rural pathway to a retired summer house. Thirty distinct palaces for the emperor or his ministers are contained within this park, around which are many houses occupied by eunuchs, servants and artificers, each constituting a considerable, little village.—The principal hall of audience stands upon a platform of granite, and is surrounded by a peristyle of wooden columns, which support the roof. The hall is one hundred and ten feet long; forty two, wide; and twenty, high. Within the outer colonnade is another serving for the walls of the room, having intercalumniations of brick-work about four feet high, and lattice work covered with oil paper, so contrived as to be thrown open in pleasant weather. Above the lattices, but between the top of the columns and going round the hall, is elaborately carved frieze gaily decorated; the ceiling, corresponding to the inclination of the roof, is also whimsically painted in a great variety of colors, gold, azure, scarlet, &c., arranged in circles, squares and polygons. The floor is paved with gray marble flag-stones laid checkerwise. The throne stands in a recess at the head of the hall, and is supported by pillars painted red. It is made entirely of dark wood, the carving of which is exquisitely fine; the cushions are embroidered with gold dragons.

The Allies took possession of this summer palace on the evening of the sixth of October. It was first attacked and entered by the French. They found three hundred eunuchs in charge of it and forty men having the care of the gardens, only twenty of whom had guns. They made but little resistance. Two eunuchs were killed and two French officers wounded. All the ladies had left, but their little Japanese dogs were seen running about in a state of confusion, neither was the Emperor to be found. It is thought that he has gone to his palace, Zhe-zhe-ol, in Tartary. In his hurry to get off, or from some other cause, he carried with him only thirteen wives!

The correspondent of the North China Herald, writing from the English army, October, 9, and speaking of the taking Yuen-min-yuen, says, "No pen can describe correctly the scene that has taken place there within the last two days. Indiscriminate loot has been allowed. The public reception hall, the state and private bed-rooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked; articles of vertu, of native and foreign workmanship taken, or broken if too large to be carried away, ornamental lattice-work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture, none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive ward robes of every article of dress; coats, richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial Dragon pattern; boots, head dresser, fans, &c., in fact, rooms nearly filled with them. Store rooms of manufactured silk in rolls, such as may be bought in Canton at twenty to thirty dollars per piece. By a calculation made in the rooms, there must have been seventy or eighty thousand pieces, fowls, old pots, &c, were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins, hundreds (pieces of silk) were thrown down and trampled on, men throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. Throughout the French camp were hundreds of pieces, some heaped up, others used to make tents, beds or coverlids.

"In the afternoon yesterday a party of French went through the apartments, with sticks, breaking every thing that remained, mirrors, scans, panels, &c., &c. It is said they did so in revenge for the barbarous treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received.

"A treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and sycee silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French.

"The total amount of property destroyed would amount to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed. In one of the ante rooms of the state bed-room, the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in English and Chinese, was found."

After taking and sacking Yuen-min-yuen, the Allies turned toward Pekin, and, says the same writer, "a communication was made to the authorities, demanding the release of the prisoners; and a promise was obtained, that those who were in the capital should be released next day. A surrender of the gate was also demanded, with an intimation, that, if not, it would otherwise be taken."

The prisoners, or most of them were released. Two have not yet been heard from. Their treatment while in captivity was very cruel. Their hands were tied behind their backs, their faces rubbed in the dust, forced to kneel before every petty mandarin, beaten, carried to Pekin and placed in dungeons. Two died under their treatment, one the eighth, the other, the eleventh, day of their bondage. And it is reported, that the others were taken out eight times to have their heads cut off.

The city authorities were told on the 13th ult. that if the city was not surrendered by twelve o'clock it would be bombarded; and every necessary arrangement was made to open fire upon it at the appointed time. But fifteen minutes before twelve an officer came out and told the Allies that their demands were acceded to, and the gate was soon thrown open. So the English and French entered the city, ascended the ramparts and hoisted their banners upon the wall. Thus the rulers and people have seen that they were mistaken in believing and saying the great celestial city was impregnable to a foreign foe. Thus they have seen that as great powers as they, think themselves, exist.

Within a few days past we have heard, this is only report, that there has been fighting in the city, with considerable loss of life, and that the emperor's palace is destroyed by fire. Also the English and French armies would, probably, retire to Tien-tsin to winter, and peace is impossible, for the present. This report had scarcely ceased to vibrate in our ears, when, to day, news came down, that peace has been declared. I hope I may be able to learn whether or not this is correct before the mail leaves which will bring this letter to you. It seems quite incredible. The Emperor gone, both of his palaces, probably, destroyed; with whom, and where, could they treat! Though he may have vested some one with full powers to bring his difficulties to a peaceful issue. If peace is established, the future alone can tell how much it is worth.

Monday, 5. The peace report has been confirmed by authentic information. The war between England and France, on the one side, and China, on the other, is brought to a close; for the present. The palace in the city is still standing, but the other is destroyed. The two prisoners, that had not been heard of when the others were released, are dead; they were killed.

"The remains of the four murdered prisoners, Messrs. T. W. Bowlby (London Times' Correspondent,) De Norman, Lieut Anderson and Private Phipps, were buried in the Russian Cemetery out side the walls of Pekin, October, 17. The sum of three hundred thousand taels has been exacted from the Chinese authorities by the British, for the friends of the deceased, and as compensation to some of the survivors for their sufferings." It is said that when Lord Elgin saw the remains of these unfortunate men brought out of the city, his indignation was so excited that he ordered the destruction of the Emperor's palace within the city. But the commander of the forces interfered, as he had pledged his word that the palace should not be destroyed, and thus it was spared. But as this pledge did not extend to Yuen-min-yuen, its palaces &c. were utterly destroyed by fire by the British forces.

"The Ratifications of the Treaty of Tien tsin were exchanged, and the Convention of Pekin signed and ratified in Pekin on the 24th ult, by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, H. M. Special Envoy, and Prince Kung, Plenipotentiary, of the Emperor of China."

The same ceremonies on the part of the French were performed on the 25th.

The following is the substance of the Treaty, signed at the Office of the Board of ceremonies, on the 24th October.

In Art. 1. The Emperor expresses his regret at the misunderstanding occasioned by the affair at Tuku.

Art. 2. Revokes the consent given by the Queen, to the conditional suspension of her Treaty right to a minister in permanent residence at Pekin. Her Majesty resumes the exercise of her full right to keep a minister there, or where it suits her.

Art. 3. Provides the payment of an indemnity of eight millions taels, in all; that is four millions more than the sum already granted by the treaty of Tien tsin. Tien-tsin is to pay half a million by the 30th of November. Canton three hundred and thirty three thousand and three hundred and thirty three taels; less the advances towards the Shuman site, by the same date. The rest is to be paid out of the customs, one-fifth of the revenue of which will be taken quarterly till the whole is paid.

Art, 4. Opens Tien-tsin to trade.

Art, 5. Removes the interdict on emigration to the British Colonies or elsewhere and provides that regulations shall be fixed for the emigrant.

Art, 6. Cedes to the British Crown the portion of Cantoon now held under lease, and makes it part and parcel of the Colony of Hong-kong.

Art. 7. Provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and this convention of Pekin.

Art. 8. Provides for the promulgation of both the above instruments throughout the Empire.

Art. 9. Provides for the immediate evacuation of Chusan by the British forces now garrisoning it. The rest of our army in China will remain at Tien-tsin, or Taku, or, Tung-chow, or at Canton, or at all these places, as the British Government shall decide

The Allied Armies were to commence marching from Pekin on the first inst., for Tien-tsin, which place will be held by about three thousand of the British, and some of the French force.

Lord Elgin went into the city of Pekin to reside on the 27th.

I understand that taels in the above is a mistake, it should be pounds sterling:—eight millions of pounds, which is near thirty millions of taels. So China has been terribly thrashed, and has to pay for it besides.

None that I have heard speak of it, think that the treaty will last long, and at best it is only a cessation of hostilities—perhaps for not more than a few months. The manner in which the Allied forces are being quartered at different stations in China, instead of returning home, shows how slow the English and French officials are to trust the sincerity of the Tartars. It is said here, upon reliable authority, that while the treaty was being ratified, or while negotiations were going on, a Russian official intimated to Lord Elgin, that there was a trick intended by the celestial dignitaries; and while Lord Elgin was conducting the affairs, he had three thousand soldiers stationed around the office. Those who know the Chinese rulers and people best, trust them least.

It is only my business to state these things. No one, so far as I know, rejoices at *this* peace, though peace is anxiously desired. We may all be agreeably disappointed.

But suppose the peace is permanent, and the Tartars abide the treaty, the question comes up, what is it worth? To answer this, another question must first be known, what have the Allies been fighting for? Those having the management of affairs, will say, "because they were fired upon, when attempting to exchange a ratified treaty." But what was *that* treaty? Was it not a commercial treaty? And were not the silks and teas of China the main articles of trade desired? Well, who now have possession of the silks and teas? of the silk and tea-growing country? Not the Tartars—the present rulers of the Empire. But all that portion of the country is in the hands of the rebels. And the rebels are able to hold it. What then is the advantage of a treaty with the Tartars? The question is what? But where, *and what*, is the answer? Will the Allies drive the rebels from the silk and tea-country? That will be hard to do. Harder than taking Pekin. Will they treat with the rebels, and thereby recognize two governments in China? The rebels have not organized anything like a systematic form of government. We may still ask, when will the difficulties of China be settled?

But war is not the only thing to give trouble to the people of the Celestial Empire. The mandarins here, and I know not at what other places, have issued a proclamation, calling upon the people to fast two days and call upon their gods, to avert, if possible, a famine, the long rain that has just fallen, will probably bring upon them. The rain came at a time, not only to injure much of their cotton, but to prevent them sowing their wheat. I am not prepared to say how far the rain extended. I am glad to say that it has ceased, though only last night, and we have prospect of fair weather. Such rainy seasons are very distressing to the Chinese, or many of them, because of their miserable dwellings, or no dwellings. They have no fires to dry their wet, dirt floors; but scanty protection otherwise; and the consequence is, sickness and death to numbers. And the wonder is, that they do not all die.

Hope the Times will continue to visit us, and more regularly. Health good.

Yours, as ever,

MARQUIS L. WOOD.

WORCESTER, Vermont,
Northern Quarters, Jan. 14, 1861.

My Dear Times:—In these times of trouble and excitement would you not like an occasional letter upon other and healthier topics? It seems to me that the weather and other kindred matters should not be entirely ignored, no matter what the *status* of public affairs. Such being my opinion I renew my bow to your intelligent readers after a somewhat longer silence than I hoped would be necessary when last I wrote you.

As my last was from the extreme northwest so is this from the extreme northeast—the land of snow, ice, yankees, and mountains. You may thank your lucky stars that you do not inhabit this cold climate. It is freezing, snapping cold and daily growing colder and colder. It feels to me like the coldest weather I ever knew even in old Vermont,—certainly it *curls* me up in an unaccountable manner. I have been too much accustomed to the warm breezes of the South and West to quite fancy so much frost and snow.

The snow is two feet deep upon a level with *variations* wherever "Old Nor'West" gets a chance at having his way in piling up drifts and banks. This morning the windows of my room were so frosted over that not a lisp of out-door affairs could be seen through them. Indeed, I think the frost-work was full one fourth inch in thickness upon the glass.

Just now the good people are going by to church at the country meeting house not far distant. The creaking of the sleigh runners upon the frozen snow makes quite as much music as do the jingling bells.—The air is full of particles of frost. Even here by a red hot stove my breath is sensibly condensed at each expulsion before mingling with the atmosphere of the room. Red noses and cheeks and gray hairs are the fate of every one who ventures out into the dominions of Jack Frost. Even my little white kitten has sought the warm shelter of my knee and has curled down upon my dressing gown. All kinds of fluids about the house were, this morning, no longer fluids but solid rock. A thawing process was necessary to obtain the wherewith to indite this epistle, which may in a measure account for its indistinctness. We have had no rain since winter set in and the brooks and rivers are all in a state of frozen preservation. Verily, such being the case, would you leave your warm southern home and dwell in this bleak, northern country? It is very well to read about the poetry of snow and ice when one is in a distant, comfortable climate, but the every day experience is quite a different matter.

Last week the Sate Division of Sons of Temperance held its annual meeting in this place. A public lecture closed the affair at which both the Grand Division, and the Subordinate Division of this place appeared clothed in full regalia. It will be interesting for you to know that this important Temperance organization was never more prosperous than at the present time.

In my next I will tell you something about the society, living, winter sports, etc, of this extreme northern country.—In the meantime I send greetings of good will and brotherly love to my brothers—the readers of the Times. Fraternally,

QUEO.

LOCAL CORNER.

Another "Spell of Weather."

We were visited again by another "spell of weather" on last Wednesday. It commenced snowing early and continued until nearly night leaving the snow two inches deep, when a heavy sleet followed. The sleet on Thursday was equal to the one last week if not heavier.

Gratuitous.

We would suggest to *some* who are not natives of this county, that it *might* be to their interest to say less about the patriotism of our citizens who have too much sense to be gulled by falsehoods or frightened by "gas-tubs."

A young lady who was employed in braiding a guard chain for a gentleman's watch, was asked what it was for. "A bell-rope, sir," replied she. —"I acknowledge it is a *belle* rope," rejoined he, "and a pretty one, too; but I suspect we shall find a *beau* attached to it when it is finished."

A country apothecary, not a little distinguished for his impudence, with a hope of disconcerting a young clergyman, whom he knew to be a man of singular modesty, asked him, in the hearing of a large company, "Why the patriarchs of old lived to such an extreme age?" To which the clergyman, replied, "I suppose the ancient patriarchs took no physic."

Flame is one of the most beautiful things in the world. Not a sunset sky in summer, not a full blown tropic flower, is more brilliant than flame; flame is the flower of fire. The ivy has no splendor like the mantling flame; it reddens like the thyrsus of the gods.

A clear stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsullied by them so it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, and yet remain unharmed by any.

To commit murder quietly, take a lady and tell her she has a pretty foot. She will then wear a small thin shoe, go out in the wet, catch cold, and a cold will bring on a fever, and she will die in a month.